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The Elite

The other day, Sen. Scott Lucas, the New Deal majority leader, came back to Illinois to answer for himself the question, "Watchman, What of the Night"? All was well, the senator was happy to say.

In an age of big problems the nation possessed as leaders men with "big minds and big hearts." The skull pans of these gentlemen with the wise, open spaces between the ears were, of course, larger than those of the little folk whose destinies they guide.



Hiss Lucas Wadleigh

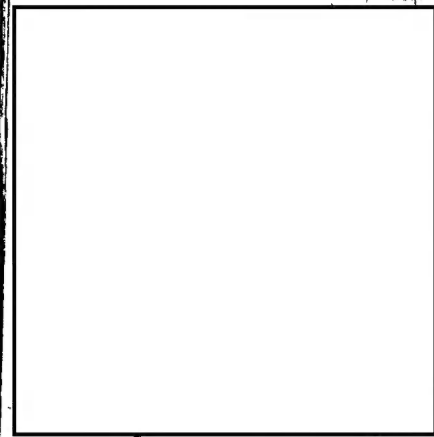
The same thing has been said in a fancier way by Dr. Gabriel Almond, who holds forth at the Yale Institute of International Studies. In a volume entitled "The American People and Foreign Policy," the professor elaborates on the celebrated maxim of Harry Hopkins: "The people are too damn dumb to understand."

In the policy making process, states Dr. Almond, "The general mass of the population is neither interested nor informed, and is unable continuously to be active in policy making. If interest, knowledge, and constant participation on the part of the mass were our criteria, we would have to write off all historic democracies as something other than democratic."

"The incapacity of the public to grasp the issues and its consequent indifference," Dr. Almond says, "accords a special importance to the initiatives and pressures of elite and minority groups." Foreign policy is, in fact, the creation of an elite, or chosen group, the existence of which reduces "popular control to the status of a crude and primarily passive instrument."

The elite has subdivisions. First, there is the political elite, represented by the President, the members of the Senate foreign relations committee, congressional leaders, the Department of State, etc. Then there is the administrative and bureaucratic elite, who help to shape and execute the policy.

State Dept.



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Next there are such elites as the members of foreign policy associations, foundations for peace and international activity, etc. Finally, there are those in the radio, press, and movies, and institutional "notables" such as clergymen, club leaders, teachers, etc., who can lead a following in about any direction they choose.

We wish to dissociate ourselves from the gratuitous status conferred upon the press by Dr. Almond. It isn't our foreign policy. We're just peeking thru the knot-hole in the fence.

Confining ourselves, then, to but one facet of the discussion, let us explore the State Department elite.

The top man, socially and titularly, is, of course, Dean Acheson. In a snobbish competition he comes off an easy winner, being the offspring of parents who were both British subjects, and Britain being, naturally the citadel of caste.

The Elite Make

Foreign Policy

His Canadian mother, a Gooderham, was associated with a crusty family of distillers known for its rich, nutritious whisky. His father, born in the old country, was a gaitered chaplain of the queen's own rifles in Canada before becoming Church of England bishop of Connecticut. Mr. Acheson is the only gentleman of distinction who was born one.

Then there is Alger Hiss, currently facing disbarment proceedings in New York, after having been sentenced to five years for falsely swearing he did not turn over State Department documents to Soviet spies. This example may be classified as an elite pro tem; his appeal being pending.

There is Henry Julian Wadleigh, also formerly of the State Department, who may be cited as a type of the over-educated elite. He trained at Oxford, the London School of Economics, and the University of Chicago, mastering his lessons so well that he relayed 100 State Department documents to Soviet agents, as he willingly testified twice, the statute having run.

Then there are the 91 fugitives from the attentions of Dr. Kinsey, who, according to John E. Peurifoy, deputy undersecretary of state, were bounced out of the department in a routine housecleaning of sexual aberrance.

The Senate appropriations committee says the Washington chief of the police vice squad estimates there are 5,000 of these queer people in Washington, three-quarters of them in the federal employ, and many of those in the State Department.

There is a solid quota of drunks. There are, too, all the boys and girls who are coming up for their fourth or fifth loyalty quiz.

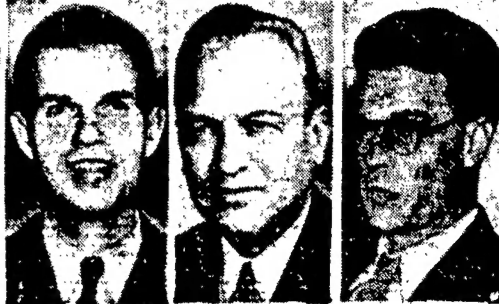
This reminds us somehow of a character around town who, having flunked his state bar examination two, and maybe three times, was then appointed referee of the municipal court. "Try and try again" seems to be the watchword.

We could go on, but will content ourselves with recalling to the people, who are "a crude and primarily passive instrument" in the formation of foreign policy by this elite, that Sen. Lucas says that foreign policy will be the major issue in the 1950 campaign. We just thought that they'd like to know.

The Elite

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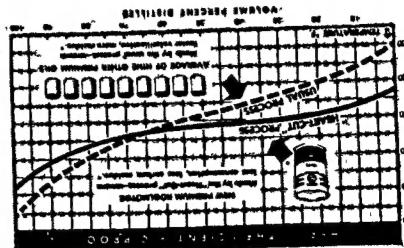
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WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD
Dated March 31, 1950

S SERVICE

"These boiling point curves show that 'Heart-Cut' Koolmotor has neither too low nor too high boiling constituents. Other oils—made by the usual process of blending light and heavy stocks rather than 'Heart-Cut' stocks—show wider variations. This means that they volatilize faster, leave more residue."



Science made by

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THESE DAYS

By George Sokolsky

THE assumption is that the Tydings committee is investigating Communist infiltration into the State department. Incidentally, it might also investigate homosexuality in the State department, because the homosexual is always subject to blackmail and could, therefore, come under the control of a foreign power whose agents discovered his shameful secret.

In a word, Sen. Tydings has a remarkable opportunity, once and for all, to clean up a situation that has brought discredit upon the State department at home and abroad. Covering up will not serve.

Sen. H. Alexander Smith, of New Jersey, who has played a part in Moral Rearmament, should apply some of its principles to politics, one of which is that public confession of error cleanses and strengthens character.

I have before me, however, at least one instance to show that Sen. Tydings is investigating a senator who is neither a Communist nor has he infiltrated the State department. Since when is it the function of such a Senate committee to investigate a sitting senator?

HERE are the facts:

Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin delivered a Lincoln day address at the McLaure hotel in Wheeling, W. Va., on Feb. 9. The Republicans were holding Lincoln day dinners all through the week of Lincoln's birthday.

McCarthy's speech was available in text. It was reported in the local newspapers by competent reporters. There was no secret about the speech. Many were present; more read it. Besides, what the senator said was his right to say and if any party objects to his statements as libelous, they have the remedy of the courts.

However, Lyon Tyler, a lawyer, showed up in Wheeling, as a representative of Sen. Tydings' committee. He called upon Frank Desmond, reporter for the Wheeling "Intelligencer," to query him concerning his report to his newspaper on the McCarthy speech.

IN SPITE of the fact that the speech itself was available to anybody who wanted it, Mr. Tyler demanded that Desmond sign an affidavit concerning McCarthy's speech. Desmond declined. Why should a reporter be asked to sign affidavits on matters reported? The record is in the printed word.

According to the account, reporter Desmond declined because he felt that McCarthy should have been present at the interrogation. It would have upheld journalistic principles more adequately had he not been so polite.

He should have handed Sen. Tydings' representative a copy of the "Intelligencer" of Feb. 10, and told him that the story is as he wrote it and that that is all he has to say about it.

He might have asked Tyler a long series of questions as to what the purpose of his inquiry could possibly be. Was his committee trying to get Communists, spies and saboteurs, or were they trying to get something on a senator? Or were they seeking to interfere with freedom of reporting?

TYLER was apparently puzzled at the "Intelligencer" reporter's attitude. I suppose he expected him to shiver in his boots when he heard the great senator's name. He said at one point:

"I'll take up that matter with Sen. Tydings in the morning."

Now, this business is a clue to the attitude of the Tydings committee. They must know that it is impossible to prove that a person is a member of the Communist party unless that person is willing to produce a party card or unless the FBI produces its captured lists.

Cards will not be shown. Lists continue to be unavailable despite expenditures out of taxes for their possession.

THE only way to establish complicity is to gather evidence of participation in a number of subversive activities. This is called "guilt by association." The other day, in a discussion, I was challenged about a Harvard professor. When I showed more than 30 citations, I asked my challenger:

"Why did this man, whom you describe as innocent, permit the use of his name so many times? Once or twice, I can understand, but more than 30 times represents an act of will, a decision, a desire. Each time he chose to give his name, it meant that he willingly and knowingly stipulated which side he was on."

As long as Senator Tydings' committee avoids the well-tried technique of associating names and activities that fall into a pattern, he protects Communists.

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Loyalty and Politics

IS THE United States being betrayed by persons in government employ, particularly by state department employes?

Does the security of the American people depend on Senator McCarthy (R., Wis.) and a senate committee having access to the confidential files of the FBI which the President is withholding?

These questions worry many citizens as McCarthy and several other senators try to force the executive to provide them with evidence to substantiate their sweeping charges of disloyalty within the government. Such a situation would be disturbing at any time. At this stage of the cold war it is highly dangerous.

It could destroy the citizens' faith in their institutions at a time when such faith is essential to survival in freedom and security. It could cost the United States the support of other countries whose co-operation is essential to the defense of the free world. It could embolden the Soviet enemies of democracy to attempt hostile moves which they would not dare attempt so long as they think the American people are united, strong and self-confident.

What is the plain citizen to think?

The best counsel we can find is offered by an elder Republican statesman with many times the experience in public affairs of the junior Republican senator from Wisconsin.

In a letter to the New York Times (March 27) Henry L. Stimson analyzes the methods, motives and possible results of McCarthy's tactics without mentioning McCarthy by name. The former secretary of war and state simply refers to "the accuser."

If the accuser, Stimson writes, had really been interested in insuring the loyalty of government employes, he would have used the fully developed and tested procedure of the executive branch of the government, under which charges are investigated and weighed by men of both parties and unimpeachable integrity. Any constructive result which may eventuate from the present charges would have been achieved far more surely and effectively by the use of the existing procedures.

Stimson finds indiscriminate accusations such as McCarthy's "doubly offensive; they damage the innocent, and they help protect the guilty. For if the accuser is so stupid as to connect a man like Ambassador Jessup with communism, are not all such accusations made suspect?"

The method of the present charges "directly and dangerously impedes the conduct of the foreign affairs of our government. It creates abroad a feeling that we are frightened and suspicious of each other; it diverts our attention, at home,

from the genuine and pressing problems of our foreign affairs."

The real motive of the accuser, in Stimson's opinion, is "to cast discredit upon the secretary of state of the United States. This man is not trying to get rid of known Communists in the state department; he is hoping against hope that he will find some."

Stimson considers Secretary of State Acheson in no danger from "these little men. In any test of personal confidence the men of honor, in both parties, will choose to stand with the secretary." But more than Acheson's reputation is at stake, Stimson continues:

"What is at stake is the effective conduct of our foreign policy. The man who seeks to gain political advantage from personal attack on a secretary of state is a man who seeks political advantage from damage to his country.

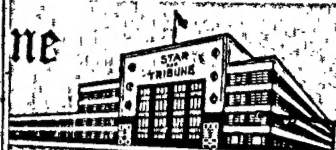
The American government, led by the President and secretary of state, is currently engaged in a major effort to give leadership to the country in a time of changing international conditions and grave world tension. This effort will require as part of our democratic process widespread and earnest public consideration of the great problems now before us, so that the ultimate decision will surely reflect the basic steadiness and faith of our people. In such public consideration there is always room for honest differences, but the formulation of foreign policy most urgently demands an adjournment of mere partisanship.

"This is no time to let the noisy antics of a few upset the steady purpose of our country. This is rather a time for stern rebuke of such antics and outspoken support of the distinguished public servants against whom they are directed."

These observations together with FBI chief Hoover's and President Truman's reasons for not giving a senate committee access to FBI files seem to us irrefutable arguments against the McCarthy tactics. We hope the senator will abandon them before greater harm is done.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1950



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KEEP FILES CLOSED

We think that the refusal by President Truman, FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover and Attorney General McGrath to open the FBI files to Senator McCarthy is a correct decision.

Mr. Hoover gave the most lucid and reasonable stand for withholding the information.

He pointed out the loyalty files were inconclusive, could be quoted out of context, or used to thwart truth, distort half truths and misrepresent facts.

Moreover, he insisted, making them public would endanger FBI sources of information and undermine effectiveness of the organization.

Mr. McGrath took an even more decided stand. He contended Congress has no constitutional right to order the FBI, as an agency of the executive branch, to make its reports available.

Sen. McCarthy has insisted that FBI files will back up his charges that the state department is harboring card-carrying Communists.

Sen. McCarthy, by his irresponsible anti-Communist gun charges, is no man to trust with the FBI files. He should have firmer ground for his accusations than hearsay.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

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Cole Daily Times

LATEST CORRESPONDENCE:

Mr. John J. Mead, Jr.
Editor
The Erie Daily Times
Erie, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Mead:

M. A. Jones(hcw)
Room 4236
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U.S. Shakes Up Far East Policy Staff

By International News Service

The State department yesterday shook up its top Far Eastern staff and ordered a mission to Japan in the near future for consultation with Gen. MacArthur.

Announcement of the shift came shortly after President Truman announced in Key West that he has reappointed Philip C. Jessup as U. S. ambassador-at-large.

Butterworth Shifted

W. Walton Butterworth was removed as head of the Far Eastern affairs section to devote full time to Japanese affairs, including liaison with the military and MacArthur's command.

Butterworth's duties will require that he make a trip to Japan in the near future for consultations with Gen. MacArthur.

Butterworth, who was placed under considerable congressional criticism at the time of his appointment, will be replaced in his present post by Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Will Bring Jessup "Closer"

The switch will bring Jessup, recently attacked by Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin, as having an "affinity for Communists," more closely into the State department picture.

Jessup and Undersecretary of State James E. Webb will share Rusk's former duties of co-ordinating all geographic area responsibilities.

Rusk has held the temporary title of deputy undersecretary of state in charge of political affairs. In assuming charge of Far Eastern affairs, he loses that title and creates a vacancy to that extent.

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O State Department

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E.A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Both Sides Are Violent

INSTEAD OF making blanket denials to any and all of the sensational charges being made by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, the Truman administration should make available the evidence that it says would prove the senator's accusations baseless.

Senator McCarthy has asserted that there are many disloyal employees holding important positions in the state department, and he has named several whom he claims to have Communist connections or to have been active in Communist front organizations. To each of these charges, President Truman, Secretary of State Acheson, and the persons named by the senator have replied that these are malicious and untrue indictments, made only for political reasons.

But at the same time, the loyalty files of the state and other executive departments cannot be seen by congressional investigators. The president has held this attitude for two years. The attorney general backs him up, and now the FBI director says that the work of his bureau would be crippled if its confidential files are opened to senators investigating the charges.

To the public which is bewildered by the blunderbuss volleys being fired by Senator McCarthy and the sweeping denials coming from administration sources, it would seem that a more sober approach is needed. If there is any truth to the McCarthy charges, then there should be a fair hearing. The executive offices should cooperate freely, for if the parties named are innocent, then the administration should produce every proof to establish it. If anyone is proved to be a Communist or a Russian agent, then all the force of the government should be brought to prosecute and punish such a traitor.

To the public which is dazed by the blunderbuss volleys from Senator McCarthy and bewildered by the sweeping denials coming from the administration sources, it would seem that a more sober approach is needed. There should be a fair hearing to determine if there is any truth to the McCarthy charges, and the executive offices should cooperate willingly. If the parties named are innocent, the administration should be willing to produce every proof to establish it. If anyone is proved to be a Communist or Russian agent, then all the authority of the government should be brought to prosecute and punish such a traitor.

The public does not want to see government employees defamed and slandered, but at the same time it does not want another Alger Hiss or Judith Coplon protected.

RENO EVENING GAZETTE

RENO, NEVADA

MARCH 28, 1950

E D I T O R I A L

By: JOHN SANFORD, Editor

GRAHAM M. DEAN, Publisher

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Sure It Hurts

SO FAR THE DEFENDERS of the State Department have come up with one argument: It hurts the international relations of the United States to disclose the Communists and homosexuals in the State Department.

That is true. It does hurt.

Why, then, were Communists, homosexuals, pro-Russians, mixed-up fancy thinkers and such ever admitted into the State Department? You didn't hire them. We didn't hire them.

Naturally, it hurts this country when it is disclosed that such an incident as the "Amerasia" case was hushed up to protect the State and Navy Departments' officials who were stealing documents and handing them to Communists to be photographed. Who ordered the case hushed up? Here was open treachery.

Naturally, it hurts our country's international prestige when a bright young fellow like Alger Hiss, advisor to Franklin D. Roosevelt at Yalta, and manager of the Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco Conferences, was convicted of perjury involving espionage.

Who built up Hiss until he became a big shot?

Naturally, it hurts the prestige of the country when it is uncovered that its China policy is in the hands of doctrinaire leftists who band together to wreck Chiang Kai-shek's regime.

It is said about Owen Lattimore that he was an advisor to Chiang Kai-shek. The Tydings Committee might ask Chiang if he ever invited Lattimore to be his advisor. Chiang might be asked whether Lattimore and Lauchlin Currie were not forced on him by the State Department.

They might ask Chiang whether these two brilliant Americans did not try to influence him to form a combine with the Chinese Communists that would make Chiang subordinate to the Kremlin. Who told them to do that?

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Also, the Tydings Committee might go into the question of the British premature recognition of Soviet China and the position taken by our State Department that the United States would not use the veto in the United Nations on seating Soviet China, but would abide by the majority rule.

Was not that a tactic to get Soviet China into the United Nations without assuming responsibility?

The Tydings Committee might, with advantage, reopen the "Amerasia" case. In that magazine, twice raided—once by the OSS and once by the FBI—more than 100 files from State, Army, Navy Departments and the OSS were found.

Except that Philip Jaffe, its editor, was fined \$2,500, the case was hushed up. John S. Service, Emmanuel S. Larsen, Lieut. Andrew Roth of the Navy, were involved.

After Jaffe was fined the \$2,500 on a plea of guilty, and Larsen was fined \$500, Donald Anderson, Justice Department attorney, on Feb. 16, 1946, moved to have the case dropped for "lack of sufficient evidence."

If there was lack of sufficient evidence, why did Philip Jaffe pay a \$2,500 fine? Larsen a \$500 fine? Why was Roth released by the Navy?

And the Tydings Committee might make an examination of the Institute of Pacific Relations, its policies and activities, involving Philip Jessup, Owen Lattimore, Frederick V. Field, E. C. Carter.

Of course it would hurt. So does an operation for cancer, to save the patient's life.

Hanson Dair thought to Drop Imion Hill

Hit by 'Wave of Hate'

Barkley Under 'Misappre'

(See editorial, Page 4; Mrs. Roosevelt, Page 45.)

Haldore Hanson said today he will sue Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) for libel if the Senator ever gives up his congressional immunity and repeats his charge that the State Department aide is pro-Communist.

Mr. Hanson swore before a Senate Foreign Relations investigating sub-committee that:

"I am not a Communist. I have never been a Communist. I have never belonged to an organization cited by the Attorney General as being a Communist front organization. I have never knowingly associated with an espionage agent of a foreign power."

Sen. McCarthy has called Mr. Hanson a man "with a mission to Communize the world." He also charged Mr. Hanson is known for his "pro-Communist activities."

Mr. Hanson said if Sen. McCarthy will repeat these charges without benefit of immunity, "I will assure him that he will be called upon to answer me in a court of justice at the earliest practicable moment."



It was the second time a court action against Sen. McCarthy in as many days. Attorneys for Owen J. Lattimore, Far Eastern expert yesterday called upon Sen. McCarthy to retract charges that Mr. Lattimore is the "top" Russian espionage agent in this country. But they added that a retraction would not free the Senator from liability.

CHANGED MIND?

Sen. McCarthy on Feb. 20 told the Senate that if the time came when he would not repeat without immunity anything he said on the floor he would resign from the Senate. Thus far in the three-week-old investigation the Senator has not retracted charges under circumstances that would permit court action against him.

Mr. Hanson told Senate investigators Sen. McCarthy had charged him with the "hastiest" word in the English language—that of Communist. "I deeply resent this attack upon my loyalty," he said.

Mr. Hanson, a State Department official connected with planning for President Truman's Point Four program, formerly was a newspaperman in China. It was his writings at that time which Sen. McCarthy particularly attacked.

CLEARED BY FBI

Mr. Hanson said he was given "complete clearance" after a full FBI investigation in 1948. He was investigated, he said, in accordance with the State Department's loyalty program affecting all employees.

Mr. Hanson said that McCarthy's charges have resulted in "humiliation" for him and his family in their Virginia farm community.

NEIGHBORS WHISPER

He told the committee Sen. McCarthy had started "a ground swell of hate" which had been reflected in his relations with neighboring farmers in the Loudoun County section where he lives. The neighbors, he said, are whispering about "a Russian spy" living in the neighborhood. He said his name was brought up by a state official at a Leesburg, Va., county agriculture committee meeting.

President Truman, it was learned, has decided to refuse the request of the investigating committee for permission to examine Government loyalty files. Sources close to the

President in Key West, Fla., where he is vacationing, said the files would not be made available—even on a limited basis.

This position is in line with the testimony of Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover before the sub-committee.

ABANDONED

There have been hints that the President would agree to let the sub-committee examine portions of the files under conditions of strictest secrecy. But Key West sources said that even this plan has been abandoned.

One high Administration official said the refusal of Mr. Hoover and Mr. McGrath to make any of the files available as a matter of security is "well co-ordinated with the feelings of the President." Disclosure of the files, they said, would not be in the public interest.

THE ANSWER IS 'NO'

Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (R., Ia.) attempted to persuade Mr. McGrath that since Congress created the FBI, it could reasonably demand its files. The Attorney General, however, pointed out that the FBI was part of the Executive Branch of the Government.

Mr. McGrath based his refusal to turn over FBI files on the constitutional principle that the executive, judicial, and legislative branches must "carefully avoid encroaching upon the prerogatives of the other."

He cited case histories of presidential refusal to give Congress confidential documents that went back to George Washington's administration.

Turning over the files the Tydings sub-committee has requested, he said, "would seriously impair the effectiveness of the Employees Loyalty Program." It would subject the persons in question to a type of double jeopardy which is contrary to sound concepts of good government. It would also make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the FBI to perform its investigative duties.

STIMSON CHARGES

Mr. McGrath then asked permission to file for the record a letter to the editor of The New York Times from Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State during the Hoover Administration. But Chairman Tydings insisted that the Attorney General read the lengthy letter out loud.

Mr. Stimson charged that if Sen. McCarthy's real purpose had been to insure loyalty, he would have used the "tested procedures" of the Executive Branch to investigate security risks.

"The fact that the accuser has wholly ignored this well-established method indicates his interest is of a different character," the letter said.

"It should be clear that indiscriminate accusations of this sort are doubly offensive; they damage the innocent and they help protect the guilty. For if the accuser is so stupid as to connect a man like Ambassador Philip C. Jessup with Communism, are not all such accusations made suspect?"

Democratic leaders today assured Sen. St.

W. Barkley has no intention of exercising Senate Democrat Whip Francis J. Myers (Pa.) said Mr. Barkley was under a "misapprehension" in ruling recently that he would give preference to senators who wished to speak on the pending natural gas bill.

He said Mr. Barkley mistakenly thought the Senate is operating under a rule reserving all speaking time for the measure.

"There was no intention of the Vice President," he said, to exercise thought control.

Sen. Bridges brought up the point yesterday during a heated Republican-Democratic argument over State Department policies. He said the Barkley ruling was "very unusual."

"That's wrong," he said. "That's thought control. That's gag."

The Senate plans to vote on the bill tomorrow. It would exempt independent producers from price regulations by the Federal Power Commission.

FBI Democrats Say New Poll Shows Support for IECA

Before House Democratic leaders said a new poll shows added support for the Administration's omnibus \$3,300,000 foreign aid bill. As the House prepared to vote on amendments to the measure, they said "inscapable" to the measure, they said they were "fairly optimistic." The present Republican economy bloc is determined to trim the authorized spending by about \$500,000,000. The Ad-

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WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS
Final Edition
March 28, 1950

State Department

'81' Reds Thinned Down

to a Nebulous Few

By Alfred Friendly

Post Reporter

THE events that have unrolled in the six weeks since Senator McCarthy (R., Wis.) first said there were 57 Communists in the State Department strongly suggest to put it very mildly indeed—that the good Senator was exaggerating.

Those events also suggest that when he made the charge he did not have a good case against any of the alleged 57, that he still has not worked up a case against them and, finally, that what he did, instead, was to take a running board jump to some remarkably dubious conclusions.

In public sessions of the Tydings Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, McCarthy has not leveled the flat charge of Communist membership or Communist Party loyalty at any one person employed by the State Department this year.

In those public sessions, in fact, he has marshalled evidence against only one or possibly three of the persons involved in the '81 cases' he outlined earlier (on February 20) on the Senate floor. The other persons he talked about in public session by name were not included in the 81 cases.

Recording Unavailable

LET'S go back, first of all, and see just what he did say, when he first made the charges. Curiously, this turns out to be more difficult than one might suppose.

In the first place, there appears to be no text of his first speech on the subject in Wheeling, W. Va., on February 9. McCarthy had dictated some notes, but says he did not speak from them textually. A recording of the address was made, but McCarthy said that he recently asked for it and found it was not available. The Wheeling Intelligencer,

however, quoted him next day as having said:

"While I cannot take the time to name all of the men in the State Department who have been named as members of the Communist Party and as members of a spy ring, I have here in my hand a list of 205 that were known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party and who nevertheless are still working and shaping the policy of the State Department."

If this in fact was what he said, he amended it quickly. Two days later, he spoke in Reno, Nev. According to the Nevada State Journal:

"Senator McCarthy, who had first typed a total of 205 employees of the State Department who could be considered disloyal to the United States and pro-Communists, scratched out that number and mentioned only 57 card-carrying members whom Acheson should know as well as members of Congress."

Firm Residue of 57

IN ANY event, it seems fair to take the speech he read into the Record, his other remarks on the Senate floor that night, and a telegram that he sent to President Truman as the true texts of what McCarthy said and meant.

In his telegram to the President, McCarthy said, "I have in my possession the names of 57 Communists who are in the State Department at present."

Subsequently, in his speech, McCarthy referred at least six times to "57 Communists (now) in the State Department." And he quoted himself as saying in his Reno speech, "I have in my hand 57 cases of individuals who would appear to be either card-carrying members or certainly loyal to the Communist Party, but who nevertheless are still helping to shape our foreign policy."

The puzzling question is: Where

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also McCarthy's cases against them?

The Senator has told this reporter that all 57 were included in the 81 cases that he outlined in his speech of February 20. If so, they are hard to find.

Pinpointed a Handful

IN about half a dozen cases, McCarthy, giving his own appraisal, flatly called the person concerned a Communist. In about a dozen more cases, he read summaries of matter in the individual's file saying that one or another informant or document says the person is a Communist, or believes him to be, or alleges that he is.

But in all the other cases, the outline of the evidence McCarthy read states only that the individual had friends, relatives, or associates who are or are believed to be Communists, or that he had contacts, roommates or pals who are Communists or Soviet espionage agents.

Granted that these may be grave accusations and suspicious circumstances, those phrases in themselves are not allegations that the person is himself an active Communist, or loyal to the Communist cause.

If McCarthy had further information from which he could say the individual was a Communist, he did not adduce it on the Senate floor. Nor, according to Senator Tydings, has he passed the information on to the subcommittee. Last Monday he simply gave Tydings the names that key in with the 81 case outlines.

Few Direct Links

ONE would have supposed that when he began his public presentation of charges before the Tydings Subcommittee, set up to hear them, McCarthy would have proceeded at once with the instances of those 57 solid Com-

munist now in the State Department. But he did not. Most of the people he talked about are not in the State Department or are only remotely connected with it. And he did not even charge most of them with being Communists.

His first case was that of Miss Dorothy Kenyon, formerly a United States representative on a United Nations commission, but whose official duties ceased as of last January 1. The charge was that she was connected with more than 28 organizations branded by various Federal State or municipal investigating agencies as subversive. Miss Kenyon's defense against this charge is well enough known to need no repetition.

Among the other cases that McCarthy then presented were those of Dr. Harlow Shapley, a member of a United Nations advisory commission, named to that post by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, not by the State Department; Consular Officer John S. Service; Ambassador-at-Large Phillip C. Jessup; and one alleged homosexual individual.

None of these was among the 81 cases, and therefore not among the 57 Communists whose names McCarthy said he had.

McCarthy's presentation also included the case against Gustavo Duran, not with the State Department since 1946, and Prof. Frederick Schuman, whose connection with the department consisted of a one-hour lecture to Foreign Service officers in 1946. Neither of these was among the 81.

THE REMAINING three cases McCarthy presented were those of Mrs. Esther C. Brunauer and Haldore Hanson, both State Department employees, and Owen Lattimore, an adviser but ap-

parently never an employee of the department.

Mrs. Brunauer was Case 47 on the list of 81. Hanson and Lattimore may or may not have been included as case numbers in the 81. It is difficult to identify them as such. McCarthy himself did not indicate whether they were when he testified about them.

The fact is, however, that in his testimony McCarthy did not charge any of the three with being Communists or "loyal" to the party.

He said Mrs. Brunauer's Communist front associations were such as "to seriously question her security status."

As to Lattimore, McCarthy said he had a "pro-Communist record" and was "an extremely bad security risk."

Hanson, he said, had "pro-Communist proclivities" and believes that the Communists in China "stand for everything that is great and good" and that he has "a mission to communize the world."

Remarkably Vague

THESE are clearly not complimentary remarks, but, on the other hand, they are considerably more vague comments than a man would use when he was attacking persons that he knew were Communists.

McCarthy did not say at Wheeling, at Reno or on the Senate floor or in a telegram to Mr. Truman that he "suspected" 57 people now in the State Department were Communists. He said that they were—period. This suggests he knew they were.

This reporter, on the other hand, does not know that the list of 57 Communists in Senator McCarthy's hands must have been pretty poorly documented. But he suspects it.

FAIR ENOUGH

By Westbrook Pegler

THE news that 91 homosexuals had been fired from the State department was of secondary importance when it broke and that fact, plus the calm acceptance of it by press and public, are further proof of the degradation of popular American morals under the Roosevelt influence. It seemed to be discounted in advance.

Truman apparently has been content to let such creatures linger along or let them be fired when they are found out. But they weren't his pawns. They came in with the Roosevelt cult.

The most notorious of the names which have been bandied in the gossip about the dance camp in the State department was that of an intimate old friend of the Imperial family. Whether this person was one of the 91, indeed whether he was a queerie at all, remains a mystery.

BUT even the Washington Post, which often preaches amazing propositions in a thin Republican guise, now admits that "in the past, the State department in particular was believed to contain colonies of such persons."

The Post is a little to the left of the New Deal and its admission that "the gossip was not without some basis of fact" is a sidelong confession by an organ of the party that the Roosevelt crowd had suffered a group to come together in the State department, the like of which has never been known to exist in our government with the possible exception of the bevy known as Q company in the Pentagon.

In the light of the disclosure of the 91, it is not cynicism to wonder whether the Empress Eleanor was being naive or imposing on the halcyon of the public when she said, on the air, that she always had lots of queer friends. She certainly is a woman of the world and some of her associates considered, can hardly expect to be regarded as an ignoramus on such matters. Queer was right.

BY contrast with the American acceptance of this rotten situation in the department, which is known to have betrayed the country to the Russians, the German people in two historic scandals of the same kind were shocked to the marrow. Hell was raised both times.

Truthfully or not, Hitler accused Capt. Roehm, his confidential goon of the early days of homosexuality and said that was why he rubbed him out in the Munich purge. He may have had no personal or political objection to Roehm for this reason.

Hitler's enemies said Roehm was a rival preparing to challenge the Fuehrer and would have been allowed to live except for that. At any rate, there was not much doubt that Roehm was queer.

American journalists who were in Berlin at the time said he bawled disgusting jokes about himself. The point is that the disclosure of his proclivity was sensational news throughout the world even in competition with the more shocking news of the purge itself.

YET, even while Americans were smugly smirking, the pioneer homos were already setting up their camp in the State department and, in all probability, other cells of the vile bureaucracy.

Turning again to the Wash-

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ington Post, which so recently thought that the betrayal of American secrets to the Russian enemy was the normal conduct of an overeducated Harvard Hot Dog, temporarily confused by Communism, we find the kernel of the comment in the remark that homosexuals are no more predisposed to Communism than normal men and women.

That contention might be useful to the Communists, but for the fact that it falls on its face when pushed. The obvious fact is, of course, that Communists, having no morals, have no objection to practices which are to normal people depraved and in most western countries are crimes. This offers an important social inducement to queeries.

COMMUNIST literature undertakes to justify degenerate acts on the ground of personal liberty and preference.

Emil Ludwig recalls another dramatic German political explosion in his biography of Kaiser Wilhelm II.

In 1907, Maximilian Harden, editor of Zukunft, blasted a camp of panoplied elves of Wilhelm's court, principally Count Philipp Eulenburg, who had been raised to the rank of prince by Wilhelm.

At first, hoping to scare them out of public life, Harden mentioned them by pet names which they used among themselves.

THE group of friends were soon designated not by their pet names but by their actual titles," Ludwig wrote. "At home and abroad, the scandal swelled and now, at last, the emperor's subjects learned what manner of men had been anonymous rulers of their ruler."

The public learned only the same kind of thing as Bismarck had said of Eulenburg and his group: Effeminate natures, transcendentalists, visionaries, phrase-mongers — particularly dangerous for the emperor's temperament.

"Everyone in the country, no one at the court, was amazed. Nor did anyone at court come forward in defense of men whose failings were known to be correctly set forth. Yet not a single one of them dared tell the emperor.

The crown prince brought him the articles and information as to their effect. A few years before this the criminal inspector Von Meerscheid-Hullessem had bequeathed Wilhelm a sealed packet, in which, as an enclosure stated, he would find a card-index, ranging over decades, of the names of over a hundred homosexuals belonging to the highest circles, together with documents in proof."

BUT having read the letter, Wilhelm failed to break the seals on the package and had it filed away. The scandal crashed and thundered, not only in Germany but in the courts and the press of the world.

In the United States, when John E. Peurifoy, the deputy undersecretary of state in charge of security, flatly said 91 homosexuals of the State department alone were asked to resign, the news ran at the end of a story in which Dean Acheson tried again to explain what he meant when he said he would never turn his back on the man adjudged guilty of traitorous conduct by a New York jury—Alger Hiss.

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Case Of Mr. 'X'

By Marquis Childs

Guilt By Association Compounded

THE REWARDS and penalties of Government service have in the past more or less balanced off. If the pay tended to be small and the raises rigidly fixed by Civil Service, there was security of tenure, long paid vacations and a pension at the end of the road.

But new hazards have been added that are likely for many to outweigh the hope of security. There is the danger of public denunciation under the cloak of congressional immunity.

This can fall out of the blue on anyone regardless of how guiltless he may have been. It is a special hazard for those who must work in one of the departments, such as State or Defense, or Central Intelligence, dealing with secret documents and necessarily in some instances making contact with persons connected with some cause or ideology suspected of not being 100 percent American.

One of Senator McCarthy's so-called "worst cases" illustrates this hazard. Let's call it case X. I have looked into case X as thoroughly as possible and it has given me some idea of what it means for a man convinced of his own innocence to live under the threat of a denunciation that can blast his career; the formal refutation of the charges never quite catching up with the initial blast.

As a result of his record, X was assigned in the State Department to deal with a matter touchy from the viewpoint of both foreign and domestic policy. He was directed by his superior to work with the representative of a private association involved in trying to help solve this problem.



Childs

OVER A period of several years X and his superiors worked closely with this individual who was helpful and reliable. X never had any reason to suspect that the man was in any way related to communism, although security officers apparently had the representative of the private association under suspicion. On the basis of this official relationship X stands accused. The State Department has investigated and reinvestigated X and has completely cleared him.

What seems to have happened is that an intelligence agent reported X's contacts, made under official orders, with the association's representative. This report went into X's confidential file but when the whole file was examined the reason for the contact was obvious.

A related charge against X concerns his part in bringing

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into the department. Y, who was summoned before the House Un-American Activities Committee and declined to testify on the ground of self-incrimination. Y was in the department only a few months, having been loaned by another agency. During most of this period X was out of the country. When he returned, he found evidence of Y's incompetence and fuzzy-mindedness and recommended his dismissal. This was two years before Y was questioned by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

A third charge against X relates to the contemplated employment of Z whom department security officers considered a doubtful security risk. After long delay X was given the unpleasant duty by his superiors of telling Z that he should not wait for possible clearance but should take a university job that had been offered to him. X had never known Z before and has never seen him since.

LOOKING into this case, I am convinced X was doing nothing more than his duty under the direction of his superiors. Even if Z and Y later became Communists, and there is no proof that they did, X should not be convicted on the basis of what may have happened after his association with them.

If this sort of thing is to happen, then it will be increasingly difficult to find able people willing to work in delicate and touchy areas. The risk will be too great. And it is just in these areas that ability is essential.

The time has come to be less simple-minded about such matters. We seem willing to embrace anyone who confesses he has been a Communist or a Russian agent and then recants. What better cover could a Russian master spy have than such a confession to give him, or her, the cloak of respectability? In this dangerous world we must learn that appearances are not always what they seem to be.

What if Joe McCarthy were sitting on the other side of that table? The accused instead of the accuser? In a reliable publication, the *Saturday Evening Post*, a reliable reporter, Jack Alexander, said 214 years ago that McCarthy was taking Russian lessons. More than that, Alexander quoted McCarthy's friends as saying the reason for the Russian lessons was that the Senator hoped someday to sit down across from Stalin and charm him into peace and harmony, using Stalin's own tongue. Think what McCarthy as accuser could make out of that against McCarthy, the accused.

Taxmen Know Target

McCarthy Now Seen Here as Gambler Relying on Long Shot in Last Race

By Doris Fleenor

Senator Tydings obviously relished his job of announcing to reporters that Senator McCarthy's "top Red spy in the State Department" had been employed by State "only once about five years ago for four months in association with a mission outside the United States." State Department sources identify this mission as the Reparations Commission to Japan, headed by the famed 1944 campaign treasurer, Edwin Pauley, rich California oilman James F. Byrnes was then Secretary of State.



Doris Fleenor

State also told Senator Tydings that the supposed spy had once made an unpaid address to a group of State Department employees and once participated in a Citizens Round Table Conference in the company of many distinguished Americans. That company is understood to have included General Marshall.

Confusion and Question. Senator McCarthy is crying "deliberate mis-statement" and sticking to this as his "key case." The net therefore of the day's work was still confusion and question. Incidentally, anybody who knows anybody in Washington knows who Senator McCarthy's target is but it is not yet privileged publication. Those whose curiosity is killing them could probably pick it up in the course of a thirty-cent taxi ride from Union Station to the Capitol. The Tydings announcement was nothing if not specific. Nevertheless the McCarthy charges are taking on all the aspects of a war of nerves.

The announcement concluded with State's sweeping disclaimer of any "other contact, association, employment or connection between the State Department and this individual in any form, at any other time, save as mentioned above." In interested quarters the mutter began: Do they protest too much? The person involved is an authority in his field; it would not be strange if State had some contact with him. It was even suggested that the disclaimer made it appear that State was running away lest Senator McCarthy have an infuriating fact up his sleeve.

How to Clear Air? How to clear the air short of

another public pillory is the problem with which the Tydings committee must wrestle.

The Capital now sees Senator McCarthy as a desperate gambler who is relying upon a long shot, perhaps in the last race. Democrats are fearful, Republicans hopeful.

Senator Taft has startled some of his admirers by telling reporters that he personally had been urging Senator McCarthy to press his case and if one case didn't work out to bring up another. This hardly reflects the legal ethics presumably imparted at the Taft alma mater, the Harvard Law School.

Apparently there are more wary or more skeptical minds, however, on the Republican Policy Committee which Senator Taft heads. It talked over the McCarthy affair and took no position. Senator Taft announced, however, that Senator McCarthy was being supported personally and that he seems to be pretty good on the whole.

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Truman Backs Acheson Fully

President Says

State Dept. Is Run

'Admirably' Blasts

Rumors of Ouster

(Key West, Fla., March 20 (AP).—President Truman demonstrated his full support of Secretary of State Acheson today with the declaration that he is running the State Department "admirably" and will stay on the job there.

A top White House source disclosed the President is considering giving Senate Communist spy investigators limited access to loyalty files to help clear accused members of the State Department.

Acheson has been under fire from Senator McCarthy (R., Wis.), whose complaints of Communist links in the State Department precipitated an investigation by a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee.

He also was bombarded with criticism recently in connection with failure to aid the Chiang Kai-shek government of China.

Annoyed by Rumors. Annoyed by published and broadcast rumors that Chief Justice Vinson, a visitor at Mr. Truman's "Winter White House," might replace Acheson, the President blasted the reports through Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross.

"Rumors have been brought to the President's attention that the visit of the Chief Justice here has some connection with the post of Secretary of State," Ross said at a news conference.

"Those rumors are completely without foundation."

"No change in the head of the State Department is contemplated. All rumors to the contrary are complete fabrications. The Chief Justice's visit here is completely social."

Then, looking up at the newsmen to give this statement emphasis, Ross went on:

"The President has complete confidence in the Secretary of State and believes he is running the department admirably."

Charges By McCarthy

Mr. Truman acted after Senator McCarthy said the country would be better off if Acheson resigned.

"I think the situation would be infinitely improved if not only Acheson, but the whole ring of 'untouchables' (in the State Department) were out," the Senator declared.

After Ross' announcement, another top White House source disclosed that Mr. Truman, in the interest of "clearing innocent men," may grant Chairman Tydings (D., Md.) and other members of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee investigating McCarthy "spy ring" charges limited access to loyalty files.

If Tydings requests access to the files, this official said, it likely will be given under these tight conditions:

1. Any inspection would be made at the White House and by members of the committee only. McCarthy is not a member of the committee.

2. Files would be open for inspection only where they involved the records of persons specifically accused by McCarthy.

3. The inspection would be limited in each case to papers bearing on specific charges. (In other words, the entire files of a person specifically accused would not necessarily be available.)

This official said the President and Senator Tydings have a "pretty good understanding" under which the inspection will be allowed in cases where Tydings feels they would help clear up cases under investigation. The "limited access," the official added, would apply to FBI, as well as State Department, loyalty files and the files of the Civil Service.

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THESE DAYS

By George Sokolsky

NEVER before has the State department been attacked as violently as during the past 10 years. The attacks did not begin with Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin, nor will they end with his current reports.

The attacks began really in 1933 when we recognized Soviet Russia. They were intensified with the starting "Amerasia" case, in which 100 files from the State and other departments were found in the offices of this left-wing magazine in which was also situated photographing equipment.

That case was hushed up.

Those interested in the infiltration of the highest level of government by known Communists, whose party membership could not be proved without their consent, continued to dig into the record. While much was discovered, little could be established for what these men were engaged in was a conspiracy, internationally directed.

THEIR trail might be uncovered, but it could not be established by the rules of evidence applicable in a court of law. Only when they fumbled, or when one of them broke from the crowd, and stated facts under oath, was it possible to publish the already known facts.

The principals in this business, such men as George Mink, J. Peters, Gerhart Eisler, and others whom even now I cannot name with provable evidence, were clever, trained men.

The most damaging contribution to the subject has thus far been made by John Peurifoy, deputy undersecretary of state in charge of administration. His statement should have shocked this nation.

WHEN Maximilian Harden, the German journalist, called attention to a similar camarilla in the Kaiser's court, involving Prince Klenburg, it shocked and astonished the world.

Yet, in this generation, in the United States, a charge that 91 employees of the State department were dismissed for being homosexuals passes with little excitement.

Perhaps the reason is that the word, homosexual, is considered bad. It is not the word that is bad; it is the consequences of the deed that lay the individual open to blackmail. He is ashamed; he is frightened; he has become accustomed to se-

crecy, conspiracy, lying. He is always subject to blackmail. Mr. Peurifoy said, in giving the figure 91:

"Most of them were homosexuals. In fact, I would say all of them were."

OF COURSE, Mr. Peurifoy withheld the names of these persons and therefore it is not known what positions they held. For instance, if a homosexual held such a position as undersecretary of state, or assistant secretary, or as sensitive bureau chief, the menace to the United States would be that if the espionage services of a foreign power, or of a world-wide conspiracy, got at him, he would have three alternatives:

1. To resign, yet to risk exposure; 2. To submit to blackmail and become a spy for a foreign power; or 3. To commit suicide.

I am dealing with this problem not from a moral but from a practical standpoint. There are some persons who excuse the homosexual on the ground that he was born that way. Others become involved in Freudian jargon and explain this phenomenon as due to a variety of causes. From our standpoint, it is merely a question as to whether a person whose conduct lays him open to blackmail is a good security risk.

NOW, in all the arguments on the subject, those who defend the State department and attack Sen. McCarthy miss two points:

1. Our foreign policy has been wrong since 1943 (Teheran) because it was controlled by a foreign power, Soviet Russia. Dean Acheson's speeches in San Francisco must be read as a condemnation of these policies; otherwise they have no meaning.

What part did these homosexuals, subject to blackmail, play in the formulation and conduct of those erroneous policies?

2. Whereas some of the rest of us may be as black at heart as Al Capone, those in the State department must be as pure in mind and purpose as driven snow, for that department gathers the data, formulates the policies, lays down the techniques, short of war, for the defense of our country in times of peace and war.

A pillar, advantageously stationed, a blackmailed creature in a sensitive spot; a frightened soul, caught in the web of conspiracy, can produce such a result as the conquest of China by Soviet Russia by consent. There is the menace.

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Something Is Terribly Wrong In This Loyalty Business

When Whittaker Chambers first accused Alger Hiss of turning over state secrets to Russian spies, dozens of decent citizens all over the country rushed to the defense of the accused man. The two trials of Hiss on charges of perjury and his ultimate conviction shook the faith of many in their ability to judge the character of their friends and acquaintances. As one said, "Since the conviction of Alger Hiss I have had to revise my whole concept of human integrity."

It was an evil day for this country when the Hiss case broke. For since that day men have become more suspicious of their friends and neighbors. Charges of subversion which few would have dared to make and almost none would have believed are now the order of the day. When men of the highest standing are mentioned in such a connection, their friends are more cautious. They remember the exuberant friendship with the Russians which we built up during the war and they wonder whether, in the rosy glow of that friendship, good men and true have always been discreet. Even as to those of whose integrity no question can be raised, there is always the remote possibility that enthusiasm may have overbalanced normal caution. The evil residue of suspicion is always there.

That residue of suspicion provides perfect opportunities for men whose desire for notoriety is greater than their sense of decency. We do not now make that judgment of Senator McCarthy, who is responsible for the charges which have been leveled against Ambassador Jessup, Owen Lattimore and several others. But we do say that, on the showing to date, Senator McCarthy looks less and less like a man of principle and more and more like a conscienceless demagogue.

Some men respected by all Americans have already made their decision with respect to the charges against Mr. Jessup. Both General Marshall and General Eisenhower have come forward and attested their belief in his patriotism and his integrity. Their words bespeak their profound conviction that a grievous injustice has been done him.

The difficulty here is that both of these men have access to information of a sort denied to members of the general public. The rest of us must be content to read the charges (most of them suspiciously vague) made by Senator McCarthy and the sharp and violent denial of them made by Mr. Jessup. It is obvious that this method of getting at the truth—if indeed the truth be the objective—has mighty little to recommend it. It leaves the way open for men to make up their minds in accordance not with the facts but with their prejudices. Anyone with ears knows that it is on emotion and not on knowledge that people are dividing today.

This is bad business. Even if we grant, as we must, that there is a likelihood that a few Communists or subversives may have managed to slip through the complex safeguards set up in the State Department, it still remains true that the McCarthy method of trying to get at them is a brutal and destructive method. It disrupts some of the most important work the department has to do. It tarnishes, if it does not necessarily destroy, the characters of honest men as well as dishonest ones. But worse even than this, it arouses in many people emotions not dissimilar to those which animate a mob.

It is disheartening to be forced to admit that this great representative Government has found no better way of protecting itself against the risk of subversion than by going on an emotional debauch.

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Mr. Harbo _____
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Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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6-813
The Baltimore Sun
Editorial page
May 21, 1950
Hiss Case

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
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Mr. Nease	✓

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SEN. MUNDT
Shadow Of Doubt

Mundt Sees Continuation Of Loyalty Examinations

By MARTHA LONDON
Charlotte News Staff Writer

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-SD) said here today he will be "surprised if the job of weeding out subversive issues in the State Dept. is over."

Citing the fact that 202 Communists and "bad security risks" have been discharged from the State Dept. since the Yalta conference in 1945, Sen. Mundt said: "It has certainly created a considerable shadow of doubt indicating that an investigation would be made."

He will speak to the Executives Club tonight at 7 o'clock at the Hotel Charlotte.

Declining to state definitely whether or not he agreed with Sen. McCarthy's charges against

the State Dept., the Charlotte visitor expressed the opinion that some of McCarthy's charges will be "ill-founded."

SOME JUSTIFIABLE

"But on the other hand," he continued, "some of them will prove to be justifiable."

"It is essential that they be examined by an objective committee. This committee should make an honest and complete investigation and when it is over, the American people can have as much confidence in the State Department as they do in the FBI."

"It is tragic that the country as a whole has lost confidence in the State Department. It has hurt us in working out an effective foreign policy," he said.

Sen. Mundt described Sen. McCarthy as "an average, typical United States Senator." He does not feel that McCarthy has any particular political aspirations.

Sen. Mundt said that McCarthy considers a "card-holding" Communist as a person carrying out the program of the party, and not as one who literally carries a card.

Sen. Mundt said that he, along with the rest of the country, would have to wait and see how many of

See MUNDT on page 5-B

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Bureau

MORE ABOUT MUNDT

Continued From Second Front

McCarthy's charges are proven. The Senator, who was quiet-spoken during the interview, smoked on a cigar. He answered all questions immediately. "No," he said, "I don't think the Republicans are trying to get out Acheson. I think the fact that no Democrats have come to his defense speaks for itself."

He spoke, too, of the Mundt-Nixon Bill, which is now the Mundt-Ferguson-Johnston Bill. "I hope it will come up within the next 30 days," he feels it will pass the Senate overwhelmingly, "providing Scott Lucas will bring it to a vote."

Briefly, the bill calls for the following:

(1) Registration of all Communists in this country; (2) penalty against a Communist who holds a job surreptitiously or against anyone who knowingly employs such a person for the Federal Government; (3) no Federal passports to travel abroad issued to Communists; (4) Hiss amendment, which makes it illegal for any Federal official to convey Government secrets without authority from the Federal Government, either to an agent of any foreign power or to any member of the Communist Party; (5) mandatory that Communists label and identify printed propaganda, radio programs and newspapers; (6) mandatory that Communists label their front organizations.

He concluded his interview with the opinion that Eisenhower will be put up as Republican candidate for president, but commented with a laugh: "I'm beginning to doubt if we'll ever elect another Republican as President, however."

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Acheson's Dismissal Urged by McCarthy:

Senator Asserts Country Would Be Better Off Without Secretary

By The Associated Press

Senator Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.) said yesterday the country would be better off if Dean Acheson were ousted as Secretary of State.

"I think the situation would be infinitely improved if not only Acheson but the whole State Department ring of 'untouchables' were out," McCarthy declared.

The Wisconsin lawmaker made this statement in reply to a question on a television program (NBC).

Repeating his charges that the State Department is a haven for Communists and other bad security risks, McCarthy said he is convinced that "we still have most of the Hiss ring" in the State Department.

He was referring to Alger Hiss, former State Department official who was convicted on a charge that he lied when he denied having given secret United States documents to a courier for Russia.

Doubts If Hiss Was at Top

In reply to another question, McCarthy said he does not believe that Hiss was "the top man in the espionage ring" which he declared still exists in the department.

Asked whether the "top man" still is in the department, McCarthy replied that there are several extremely dangerous men still in the department.

Attorney General McGrath, meanwhile, was reported objecting strenuously yesterday against any decision to open the FBI's secret files to Senators hunting Communists in the State Department.

As a result, an Administration official who asked not to be quoted by name said there is a sharp division of opinion among President Truman's advisers over whether complete loyalty records should be made available to a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee investigating charges by McCarthy.

This official said one possible result could be an order by President Truman to open State Department and Civil Service loyalty records—but not the FBI's files—to the investigators.

No Decision by Truman

It was stressed that no decision has been made by the President, although Chairman Tydings (D., Md.) of the inquiry group was reported to have been given to understand previously that none of the records would be denied.

Heretofore the President has refused to let congressional committees see any of the loyalty files. McCarthy, who has accused the State Department of harboring Communists, has contended that his charges can't be proved or disproved until all the records—including those of the FBI—are examined by the committee.

If any of them are withheld, he is almost certain to charge that an attempt is being made to "white-wash" the State Department.

McCarthy mailed to the committee Saturday the names of 81 persons whose cases he outlined to the Senate in a speech which brought about the current investigation. McCarthy said they were for consideration privately.

At an open session today the committee will hear a reply by Ambassador Philip C. Jessup to McCarthy's charges that Jessup had "an unusual affinity for Communist causes."

The controversy over opening the files has put Administration leaders on the spot, since most of them say they believe a full examination of the records would knock the props from under McCarthy's case.

But McGrath was described as having told the President that a precedent-breaking decision to lay its secret records bare—even to a congressional committee—would hamstring the FBI's investigative work.

Once they were opened to one congressional group, they could not be denied to others. In the future, the Attorney General is said to have argued.

It was reported to be McCarthy's contention that FBI sources of secret information will dry up automatically if it ever becomes apparent that data gathered by its agents on a confidential basis isn't going to be kept strictly secret.

On the other hand, those among the President's advisers who are urging that all the records be opened contend that leaks can be prevented and the committee can obtain the information it needs without a breach of secrecy.

Whatever the decision, Administration lieutenants said that the White House, rather than the departments directly concerned, will handle any viewing of the records.

If he decides to make any or all of them available, Mr. Truman is likely to lay down strict rules. These may provide that the Senators must go to the White House to see the files and may bar any but the Senators themselves from looking at them.

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State Dept.

Dr. Davies Defends Acheson; Urges 'Quiet' Loyalty Probe

The Rev. Dr. Powell Davies, portunists, are sowing "suspicion and mistrust... pretending that they do it as patriots seeking to uncover disloyalty."

In a sermon at All Souls' Unitarian church, 16th and Harvard Sts. N.W., Dr. Davies declared that Acheson is "desperately trying to arouse the nation to a full recognition of its peril and... to unite us behind a policy that combines strength and resolve with a high sense of moral aim and worthy purpose."

Yet, he said, Acheson is "sniped at, whispered about and badgered by the same paltry men who have done the same paltry things to every other man of stature in the government."

He charged that "political op-

portunists, are sowing "suspicion and mistrust... pretending that they do it as patriots seeking to uncover disloyalty."

Searching out treason, Dr. Davies said, is a "delicate business, to be undertaken quietly, responsibly and soberly by people who understand that business."

It is necessary, he continued, to identify efficiently "whatever traitors there are in the Government and then to deal with them to our advantage."

"This cannot be done by turning a Senate hearing into a sideshow at a circus," he declared.

Mental balance and emotional maturity, he said, are necessary

if we are to defeat the communists.

"The communists are smart. Much too smart for Senator McCarthy, because he is doing exactly what they want him to do," he said. Wisconsin Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's charges of communism in the State Department were aired before the Senate last week.

America is giving Stalin what he wants "not through disloyalty but through stupidity," Dr. Davies said.

To an altogether shocking extent, he said, "we have fulfilled Hitler's predictions that if he were defeated Soviet communism would carry on his work of undermining civilization and the western world would not know how to resist."

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HISS WASN'T TOP STATE DEPT. SPY, SAYS MCCARTHY

Rest of Ring Still Is
There, He Asserts

BY ROBERT YOUNG
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, March 19 — Sen. McCarthy (R., Wis.) said today that Alger Hiss, convicted perjurer-spy, was not the "top man" in the state department's espionage ring.

McCarthy charged that "the balance of the Hiss ring" is still in the state department. He added there are several "extremely dangerous men" occupying high state department posts.

The Wisconsin senator, who is waging a campaign to purge the state department of communist and fellow-traveler elements, coupled his latest charges today with a demand that State Secretary Acheson be fired. He asserted that the "state department situation would be infinitely improved" by the removal of Acheson and "the whole ring of untouchables were out."

Appears on Television

McCarthy discussed his anti-Communist campaign and the current senate investigation of his charges against the state department with reporters on a television program.

McCarthy has accused 115 past and present state department employees of being bad security risks because of Communist or pro-Communist ties. So far, he has made nine of the names public. A list of 81 names were given yesterday to Sen. Tydings (D., Md.), chairman of the senate foreign relations subcommittee investigating McCarthy's charges.

McCarthy did not today say whom he considered to be the top man or men in the state department espionage ring of which Hiss was found by a federal court jury to have been a member. He did not identify the "extremely dangerous men" still there.

"Do Communist Jobs"

"It is not so important whether these state department employees are actually card carrying members of the Communist party," McCarthy continued, "but whether they are doing the jobs the Communists want them to do. For example, the man in charge of the 'point four' program in the state department and spending hundreds of millions of dollars all over the world described the communist seizure of China as a 'democratic revolution.' That's the kind of men who are handling important state department jobs."

Haldore Hanson, director of President Truman's recently launched "point four" program to aid underdeveloped areas of the world, was labeled pro-Communist last week by McCarthy.

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"But we aren't going the social way," Judy says. "We want to get a car and see the countryside and have fun being kids in it for the first time."

It is said someone sent Sen. Johnson of Colorado, the soloist who been breathing fire down the neck of Hollywood, one of those "A Booster" buttons. Thinking it was something patriotic, or at least vote getting, Jebbutt is that the Senator pinned it on. What the button stands for is a boost for Hollywood and is worn by people protesting against Johnson's ridiculous blast at this town! Whenever a politician wants publicity, a sure bet is to take pot shots at Hollywood.

Joan Crawford gets her favorite director, Vince Sherman, to do her in "The Lady of the House" at Columbia. He was loved from Warner, after Joan particularly requested him, since she liked working with Vince in "The Victim" at Warner. She gets one of my favorite actors, Wendell Corey. The deal, it's rumored, wasn't actually settled until Friday when Hal B. signed the lead out papers. This movie goes before the screen on March 28, and is William Desler's first.

s. Jack Warner Is Very Ill

Excerpts of Hollywood Collected at Random:
Mrs. Jack Warner has been sick and is still not allowed to see him. She is at Palm Springs and both her address and telephone per are kept secret.

Is Mrs. Matty Malneck, ex-wife of the bandleader, already married to Tony Tuocelli, bartender at the Marquis Restaurant in Mexico? If yes, they will marry as soon as she is free. The bartender ported as handsome.

Shirley Temple's first date since her return from Honolulu, was Guy Harrison. He has always been her favorite escort.

Freer Garson and Buddy Fogelson are due in Palm Springs tomorrow. They have rented a house for three months so Buddy can plenty of good California sunshine.

Dorothy Cooper, pretty blonde writer, who recently announced engagement to Capt. Paul R. Cerr of the Army, is already married to him. They eloped a week ago to Las Vegas. Dorothy writes for of Esther Williams' scripts.

So far there are no night club fakers for Anton Karas. In spite of enormous popularity as a nither player. His price, so far is \$100,000.

Merle Oberon returns to Hollywood in about six weeks after a stay in Biarritz. She makes part of the second movie she is scheduled to do for Bernard Verhaas here.

Ann Sheridan is living in her dressing room at 20th during the filming of "Stella." Her house, after all these months, is not fit for her.

Mrs. Irwin Shaw, wife of the author of "Young Lions," is expecting a baby soon. She is the former stage actress Marion Marsden.

Dick Foran's steady date in New York is Cara Williams. What opened to Foran's second marriage? Did that go on the rocks?

Congratulations to the L. K. Sidders, who today celebrate their wedding anniversary.

The Sam Marcos celebrated their 21st wedding anniversary week. Don't let me hear again there are no lasting marriages in Hollywood.

Laurence Olivier's 11-year-old son, Torquin (JIM Edmund's son), is now a student at Eton. He is really a brilliant lad. That's all today. See you tomorrow.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY . . . Celebrating their 25th year of wedded bliss, SAMUEL GOLDWYN (left) and Mrs. Goldwyn have just arrived in town. They are shown in their suite at the Sherry-Netherland with their son,

SAMUEL JR. In two weeks, sail on the Queen Elizabeth on "moon," and visit Italy, Germany. The son will sail Thursday for G his first film, which he is writing



SPRING'S A-COMIN' . . . Although named ELOISE LEON, this Blossom Queen of Phoenix, Ariz., definitely is a peach. Here she enjoys the blossoms of an apricot tree. If blossoms can enjoy anything, they must be enjoying her, too—so that makes it mutual.

'SO THIS IS IT!' . . . old MAE JANE MARSH grasps one of the "Michaelis," radio-industry presented for first time be donated to the Mark

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State Department

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J. Edgar Hoover
C. E. Casper
H. C. [unclear]
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MAR 2 1950

APR 20 1950

State Department Prestige At Lowest Ebb in History

Analyst Says Public Now Distrusts the
Government's Top Agency and Feels
Faulty Diplomacy Is to Blame

By Constantine Brown

At no time in the history of the United States has the State Department been viewed in a more unfavorable light than it is today.

In the past, this department of the Government, which is responsible for the conduct of our foreign relations with other countries, was the target of light criticism.

Its members were described as striped-pants diplomats, mimicking their British colleagues. Others called them cookie-pushers because of the popular belief that our diplomats, at home and abroad, were principally engaged in attending teas and cocktail parties.

Whenever a Congressman wanted to make headlines without stirring up controversy he used the State Department as his punching bag. He could poke fun at its officials and be sure to draw popular applause. The fact that the department had a substantial number of hard-working and able men, who were devoting their time and energies to difficult and thankless tasks, was generally overlooked.

Also overlooked was the fact that the personnel of the foreign service no longer was drawn from the ranks of the sons of rich men, but, like the armed services, came to represent a cross-section of the American people.

Since World War II, however, the State Department has undergone a radical change.

While Franklin D. Roosevelt was President the State Department was in the White House. That is to say, all the major policies of the United States were determined by the Chief Executive himself. It was his constitutional right to do so.

Hull Was By-Passed

But more than that, Mr. Roosevelt after 1940 failed frequently to keep his Secretary of State informed of what went on between himself and the heads of other foreign governments which eventually became our Allies. Secretary of State Hull's pride frequently was hurt when he heard days or weeks afterward about decisions or commitments made by the White House, on which he should have been consulted and was not.

Mr. Roosevelt's reason for failing so frequently to keep his Secretary of State posted on his maneuvers was that there were too many leaks in the State Department and it was not a good security risk. This is illustrated in the memoirs of Admiral William D. Leahy, "I Was There," when he recounts some of the events which preceded our invasion of North Africa.

Admiral Leahy asked the State Department, on orders from President Roosevelt, to resume sending shipments of food for the people of North Africa and unoccupied France. State Department officials were reluctant to engage in such an act of appeasement. Admiral Leahy says in his memoirs that he could not tell them the real reason for this order, since the State Department was not a good security risk and could not be informed about this first major military operation, which required top secrecy.

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President Truman has far less reliance in his own knowledge of international affairs than his predecessor had. Hence, he leaves the handling of these matters entirely in the hands of the men at the head of the State Department.

Mr. Truman never interfered with the activities of James F. Byrnes when he was conducting the Nation's foreign affairs. When the Chief Executive became dissatisfied with his Secretary of State for reasons other than his handling of international matters, he replaced him with Gen. Marshall, who had carte blanche from the President to do what he pleased.

After Gen. Marshall's retirement, Mr. Truman called to the top post in his cabinet Dean Acheson, whom he has given the same latitude as he gave Gen. Marshall. And as long as Mr. Acheson's conduct of the Nation's foreign affairs does not depart from the line of Mr. Truman's domestic policies, he can do whatever he pleases without fear of interference from his superior in the White House.

Public Grows Uneasy

In other words, the State Department is back in the State Department.

But for the first time in our history there is widespread fear and suspicion of our diplomatic establishment, not only among members of Congress and the handful of intellectuals and other persons who are particularly interested in foreign affairs, but among the rank and file of American people.

The man-in-the-street in the United States has become aware, possibly subconsciously, that the nightmarish situation has been caused by faulty handling of our diplomacy. He knows that we won the war on the European and Far Eastern battlefields and is aghast to find that now, five years after the war's end, we may be on the threshold of another deadly conflict in which we may become the principal actors and the main target of attack by Russia.

The American public for many years took little if any interest in foreign affairs. That was the job of those fellows in Washington. Since the war, however, it has become more diplomacy-conscious because of the turn of world events. At the same time the man-in-the-street feels that something has gone wrong with "those fellows in Washington."

There is no question that the sentencing of Alger Hiss by a court in New York for what in fact is high treason has created real concern in the country. The American people have been hearing for some years now that the

administration—and the State Department, in particular—was "packed with Communists and fellow-travelers."

Acheson Can Be Puzzling

When Alger Hiss was found guilty, the reaction was strong. The average American can find no excuses for Benedict Arnolds. And people began to wonder whether our present international headaches were not due to the fact that in the past the Government had tolerated such persons, who pilfered the files of the State Department to provide a foreign country—which is now our bitterest enemy—with top-secret documents.

Our disaster in China, which was of little concern to the bulk of the American people, began to be appraised at its real value. The State Department's issuance last summer of a white book defending the policy which caused the Chinese debacle now is regarded as a trick of "those fellows in Washington."

To top this uneasiness of the American people came the ill-considered statements by the Secretary of State himself that he did not intend to turn his back on Alger Hiss, the man whom an unbiased American jury had found guilty of perjury.

Mr. Acheson is not easily understood by the rank and file of American people. Unquestionably, he is one of the most brilliant and at the same time most controversial Secretaries of State we have ever had. Mr. Acheson is a liberal, but not in the new sense of being a pinko and Russian-lover. He has a deep contempt for "stupid, narrow-minded people," and frequently places most members of Congress in that category.

He does not bargain with his conscience, even if the whole world tells him he is wrong. He is a man of undoubted courage. For instance, he did not hesitate to admit publicly that he had been wrong in his policies toward Spain. He didn't seek alibis but frankly stated that he was wrong—a rare feat for a man in public life. But he prides himself on reaching conclusions by himself and not through the advice of his counselors or any other outsiders.

He stuck his neck out in the Alger Hiss case, although everybody around him urged him to keep his peace. He was told that he wanted to jeopardize his job that was his own business. But to create further suspicion and distrust about the State Department was much more than hurting himself as a public official.

Not only did he refuse to listen to such advice, but in a spirit of typical "Acheson defiance" he reiterated his sentiments about Hiss and for good measure implied in his statement before a Senate committee that those who did not understand his sentiments were "ignorant" (a diplomatic way of describing stupidity).

Department's Prestige Low

The prestige of the State Department throughout the country today is at its lowest ebb in history. In Congress even the most faithful supporters of the administration have a hard time supporting the State Department's policies and its top-ranking officials. The feeling that there are still other "Alger Hisses" in top Government positions is more widespread than ever.

Why, it is asked, does Mr. Acheson insist on spending large amounts of money in Far Eastern countries which could be toppled over by the Russians and their Chinese Communist associates almost overnight? At the same time he remains adamant against spending even small sums in supporting the Nationalists' military effort on Formosa, where the Nationalists have proved that they can stop a Communist invasion.

Why, it is asked, has Mr. Acheson "influenced" the Joint Chiefs of Staff, allegedly through the Commander in Chief, in declaring that Formosa is of no real strategic importance, when so many Senators and Representatives have been told, off the record, that it is of real value in Pacific defense?

The public which knows little about Mr. Acheson's character wonders whether the "Hisses" in the State Department influence the Secretary's judgment.

Questions of treason are sensational and reach the general public much more easily than complex international problems. But together they make for general distrust and fear that we are being sold down the river. This comes at a time when unity of the American people is more important than ever.

The State Department, of course, is top heavy. There are many more employees in that organization than there ever were in the past. In 1939 the State Department had a little more than 7,000 persons among its personnel. Today there are about 24,000.

In 1939 when the State Department's public relations unit was providing the American people with real information—and not propaganda handouts intended to affect public thinking—there were only 11 persons, including two messengers, in that organization. Today there are several hundred men and women and real information is as scarce as rain on the Sahara Desert.

Loyalty's Slender Thread

DOROTHY KENYON, former member of the American mission to the United Nations, made hash out of the slurs on her loyalty when she appeared before a Senate subcommittee Tuesday.

The man who smeared her, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), did not have the grace or the courage to be present when Miss Kenyon testified.

Sen. McCarthy had cited her as one of 81 "alleged Communists" connected with the State Department. He testified her "Communist activities" were "deeply rooted" over the years. Yet when she gave evidence to deny "any connection of any kind with communism or its adherents," McCarthy was out to lunch.

Sen. Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) was so impressed by Miss Kenyon's testimony that he declared there was "not the least evidence" or the "least belief" on his part that she had been "in any way subversive or disloyal."

Miss Kenyon was able to win this vindication by showing that her thinking had not paralleled the Communist Party line. She did not deny that she may have joined organizations that were later classified as subversive. But she could prove that her early membership in such outfits did not, in her case, constitute evidence of disloyalty.

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IT WAS LUCKY for Miss Kenyon that she did not have to answer "yes" to such questions as these:

Did you ever knowingly attend a Communist cell meeting?

Did you ever knowingly associate with friends of Communist leanings for several years?

Did you ever wilfully subscribe to and read Communist publications for a period of many years?

As Gerry Robichaud of The SUN-TIMES Washington Bureau pointed out in a dispatch Wednesday, one person who would have to answer "yes" to these questions is none other than Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S.D.)

As a young man, Mundt was curious about Communism, and he studied it by the above means. Today nobody would dream of questioning his loyalty for that reason. But a person who had NOT distinguished himself by hunting Reds and proposing "loyalty" legislation would not be so fortunate.

Sen. Mundt's record applied to somebody else would be enough, in the minds of many people, to convict the unlucky victim of subversive activities.

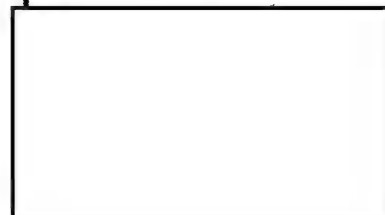
Loyalty, then, hangs by a slender thread. What is "evidence" in one case may turn out NOT to be evidence in another. One suspect's meat is another man's poison.

Some day a nation which has regained its sense of proportion will understand that fundamentally, loyalty cannot be tested solely by exploring states of mind, political thought, associations, and memberships. Pending that dawn of reason, Congress ought to adopt the Lucas bill to apply rules of fair play to its favorite indoor sport of Red-hunting.

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Mr. Ladd	<i>[initials]</i>
Mr. Nichols	<i>[initials]</i>
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McCarthy Busy Preparing More Security Cases

Some Are 'Marginal,'
Others 'Dangerous,'
Senator Declares

Senator McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, went ahead today with preparation of data on the alleged poor security risks—present and former State Department employees—he is citing to a special Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee.

He promised Chairman Tydings of the subcommittee that the material will be ready by Monday.

In a letter to Senator Tydings yesterday Senator McCarthy admitted that some of the persons he was listing were "marginal cases which might be able to prove their innocence."

Others, he called "extremely dangerous." He said he hoped Senator Tydings wouldn't leak the names of the marginal cases to columnists who can present those as "representative" cases, thereby "discrediting the facts in the more dangerous cases."

Recall Held Significant.

Meanwhile, Senator Hickenlooper, Republican of Iowa, a member of the subcommittee, saw special significance in the State Department's recall of John S. Service, United States Consul at Calcutta. Senator McCarthy had accused Mr. Service of having Communist affiliations.

2. Senator Tydings told a farm group in Easton, Md., that recent events "Should not make people think that the Government in Washington is full of Communists—even the State Department."

3. The House passed by a roll call vote of 369 to 2, a bill placing new protections around the Nation's security information and providing stiffer penalties for passing out secrets. The measure was sent to the Senate.

Agrees to Provide Data.
Senator McCarthy agreed reluctantly to provide the Senate subcommittee with information concerning the 81 alleged poor security risks to which he referred in a speech on the Senate floor February 20.

"I had hoped to be able to document each of the cases with the same detail with which I documented the nine I have already submitted to the committee. I feel that the wisdom of this method of procedure was clearly proven in the Service case."

Senator Tydings said the State Department had indicated willingness to co-operate in the investigation. He said it was expected the group would have access to loyalty records of department employees accused by Senator McCarthy of being pro-Communist.

Senator Hickenlooper said the department apparently had reversed itself in the case of Mr. Service. He referred to Senator McCarthy's testimony that the department's loyalty board had cleared Mr. Service, but a Civil Service Loyalty Review Board has sent the case back and recommended that the same State Department group not be given the case for a second look.

Denies Request Received.

Shortly after the McCarthy testimony, however, a State Department spokesman said the department had not received any such request from the review board.

It was stated Mr. Service had been recalled in accord with a recommendation of the review board received at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday.

day after the McCarthy testimony.

The department spokesman, Lincoln White, said the recall did not mean Mr. Service was under "new suspicion" but that the review board apparently decided he should be heard.

Jessup Returns.

Ambassador at Large Philip C. Jessup, one of those accused by Mr. McCarthy of having pro-Communist affiliations, returned to Washington yesterday. He would not say whether he would ask to be heard by the Senate subcommittee. Senator Tydings said he would have a hearing.

The security bill passed by the House yesterday would extend the statute of limitations on espionage cases from 3 to 10 years. In addition, the statute time would not begin to run in the case of a Government employee until he left the post in which he allegedly disclosed security information.

Only Representatives Marcantonio, American Laborite, and Powell, Democrat, both of New York, voted against the bill.

Penalty Doubled.

The penalty for conspiracy to commit espionage and related acts would be doubled, making it the same as for the basic offense—\$10,000 fine, 10 years in prison or both.

Other provisions of the measure would broaden the basis for prosecution of persons who come into possession of security information.

Among the matters penalized would be failure of an employee to report loss, theft or destruction of such material and refusal of a person having unauthorized possession of security data to deliver it to an authorized official on demand.

Persons having instruction in the espionage, counter-espionage or sabotage methods of another nation would be required to register as foreign agents.

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McCarthy Crows Over Recall of Service

By United Press

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) today hailed the recall of John Stewart Service as vindication of his charges that the State Department has been careless in passing "questionable security risks."

In a letter to Chairman Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.), of a Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee investigating the charges, Sen. McCarthy said:

"This, in my opinion, amply proves the wisdom of fully documenting each case as it is presented, as I have been doing."

Mr. Service, veteran Far East diplomat, was ordered back to this country yesterday for questioning by a State Department loyalty board. He has been cited by Sen. McCarthy as one of the "bad security risks" he claims are employed by the department.

Mr. Service is en route by ship to India where he has been assigned. He presumably will leave the ship when it docks at Manila next Monday and fly back here.

Sen. McCarthy said last Tuesday he "understood" that President Truman's loyalty board "disagreed" with Mr. Service's loyalty clearance. He said the case was returned to the State Department for further action 10 days ago.

According to Sen. McCarthy's charges, the letter expressing dissatisfaction with the Service clearance was mailed on March 3. A spokesman said the letter, signed by Seth Richardson, head of the board, was dated March 14—the day Sen. McCarthy made his charges. He said Mr. Richardson did not suggest that Mr. Service should be denied a loyalty clearance but that he should appear personally for questioning.

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Words Won't Scare Kremlin By Ludwell Denny



STATE SECRETARY ACHESON'S speech in San Francisco, warning Russia and Red China to keep hands off the rest of Asia, is not apt to stop the Kremlin. Stalin knows that the United States has not yet put teeth into any defense plan in that area, and that the Western Allies have not yet agreed on joint action.

Lacking these essentials, American policy by its weakness almost invites aggressive and subversive adventures on which Stalin already

has embarked in southeast Asia.

So far those adventures have not included open large-scale Russian military invasion. This has been unnecessary. Other methods have been cheaper, safer and more effective for the Kremlin.

be less suspect than Russians. Actually, tho, in most southeast Asian countries the large Chinese minorities are unpopular. In neighboring Indo-China, a "friendly" invasion by Chinese armies to aid native Red guerillas could easily boomerang.

Finally, mounting troubles at home limit the ability of the new Chinese Red regime to undertake large-scale military aggression in southeast Asia for the moment.

So, the immediate Allied problem is to cope with the type of indirect aggression in southeast Asia that captured China.

has embarked in southeast Asia.

So far those adventures have not included open large-scale Russian military invasion. This has been unnecessary. Other methods have been cheaper, safer and more effective for the Kremlin.

As long as Stalin can operate thru traitor stooges to undermine and capture governments, to wage guerilla campaigns and civil war, Communists pose as national patriots. Direct Russian military invasion would expose them as agents of a foreign enemy. And native nationalism, which Red propagandists now deflect against America and the Western Powers, would quickly turn against Russian invaders.

By the indirect method Russia has obtained Red rule of China, and is attempting to duplicate that feat in South Korea.

In southeast Asia Stalin is using Red Chinese to supplement native agents. In theory Chinese should

be less suspect than Russians. Actually, tho, in most southeast Asian countries the large Chinese minorities are unpopular. In neighboring Indo-China, a "friendly" invasion by Chinese armies to aid native Red guerillas could easily boomerang.

Finally, mounting troubles at home limit the ability of the new Chinese Red regime to undertake large-scale military aggression in southeast Asia for the moment.

So, the immediate Allied problem is to cope with the type of indirect aggression in southeast Asia that captured China.

IN pledging American aid, Secretary Acheson says: "In some situations it will be military assistance. In others it may be grants or loans, such as the recent \$100,000,000 credit to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia. In still other cases, the need may be for technical assistance."

That sounds fine. But all these things failed in China, because they were too little and too late, because aid was not properly coordinated and supervised, and because the wobbling State Department hoped to appease the Reds.

Economic and technical aid are basic requirements. But they cannot provide immediate security.

The Greek experience shows that only a vigorous and balanced plan of action, including supervised military assistance before it is too late, can succeed. And it is already awfully late in southeast Asia.

Verbal warnings and halfhearted policies can't do the job.

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Acheson On A Limb

By Marquis Childs

Missing Democratic Support

SOME TIME ago it was stated in this space that there was no chance that the noisy campaign directed against Secretary of State Dean Acheson would drive him out of office. I believe that was true then. It is not true today.

Acheson is in a most curious position. What has happened is that Administration support for him on Capitol Hill simply has not been forthcoming. There is a worried feeling that he will be a distinct handicap in the coming elections. Influential Democratic Senators put it this way. They say that Acheson deliberately climbed out on the Hiss limb with his statement that he would not turn his back on Alger Hiss. That made him a vulnerable target, so vulnerable that he cannot be defended by those who must themselves come before the voters in November.

One may reflect that this has certain implications in timidity and lack of stamina. But nevertheless it is a fact which inquiry in Capitol Hill quickly brings to light. So these powerful Democrats are watching Acheson on his limb. If he should decide to hop off, they would feel greatly relieved. They are confident that if President Truman should name Averell Harriman, now director of ECA aid in Europe, as his successor, Harriman could be readily confirmed.

At the same time they know the President will not deliberately saw off the limb on which his Secretary of State is sitting. The President has a fierce and almost primitive loyalty, particularly to any associate who is under fire. But the degree of warmth for Acheson within the Administration itself has not been exactly torrid.



Childs

THE REPUBLICAN attack on Acheson continues on a number of levels. The national focus is here in Washington, but it is also being prosecuted vigorously in the States.

Take Illinois as an example. Former Congressman Everett Dirksen is almost certain to be the Republican nominee opposing Senator Scott Lucas, majority leader in the Senate. While it has received far less publicity in some ways this contest ranks with that in Ohio, where the reelection of Senator Robert A. Taft has been given No. 1 billing by the Republican.

Dirksen at one time professed to be a convert to international cooperation. On one occasion almost single-handedly he beat back an attempt to sabotage the ECA appropriation. But Dirksen has reverted to isolationism and embraced with almost embarrassing eagerness the Chicago Tribune line.

In speeches around the State day after day he is attacking Acheson for his friendship with Hiss and for what he charges is a pro-Communist bias in the conduct of foreign policy. Undoubtedly, this has contributed to the mail hostile to Acheson that is pouring into Lucas' office. Included in this mail are petitions bearing hundreds of signatures demanding the resignation or the impeachment of the Secretary.

A GOOD BIT of this may be put down to carefully organized propaganda. The signers of such petitions are probably for the most part dyed-in-the-wool Republicans who never voted for any Democratic candidate and who abhor the Fair Deal and all its works.

Nevertheless, it is not hard to see how they would produce a queasy feeling in a candidate facing a tough struggle. Though the Republicans were disastrously routed in 1948 in Illinois as the voters revolted against the antics of Gov. Dwight Green in Springfield and Senator C. Wayland Brooks' isolationism in Washington, Lucas will not have an easy time of it.

Whatever may be in his mind Acheson is carrying on as though he had the most secure position possible. It is a tribute both to his conscientiousness and to his poise. The speeches he is making on his present tour were very carefully drafted to emphasize the constructive and positive side of the State Department's policy in Asia. In part at least they were intended as an answer to those critics who have said that the department's emphasis was wholly negative on containing the further spread of communism.

That somewhat old-fashioned phrase "a scholar and a gentleman" seems to me to apply with singular aptness to Acheson. He has the strength of a brilliant mind, seasoned character and adherence to a code of conduct that is sometimes at variance with the crude give and take of practical politics. This may see him through the present crisis even though there is a loud silence where he might expect at least the minimum of support.

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Martin Assails State Dept. For Delay in Probes

Rep. Martin (R) of Massachusetts blasted the State department last night for its failure to open its "sacred and untouchable precincts" to the "living fresh air" of the nation's public opinion.

Martin assailed the department for its delay in investigation of loyalty cases in an address before a meeting of the Republican club of Abington at the home of Mrs. J. Broyhill, 2500 block N. Vermont St. The House minority leader's speech was broadcast over station WEAM.

Housing Bill Praised

He was joined on the platform by Sen. Cain (R) of Washington, who praised passage by the Senate yesterday of legislation which would expand credit to private housing, and predicted the end of rent control by June 30, date of expiration of the present control act.

More than 300 persons attended the meeting.

"It is high time we opened the sacred and untouchable precincts of the State department to the living fresh air of American public opinion," Martin declared. "The American people are entitled to know what are our real policies abroad, and they are entitled to ask frankly if these policies are being applied by men and women in the department who are in full sympathy and accord with our traditional American ideals of freedom, justice and fair dealing all around."

The Massachusetts legislator recalled the Senate was told a month ago by the State department that it still has 326 employees under investigation and that 217 of the cases have been pending more than a year.

Upres. G.O.P. Congress

Martin also defined a red herring as "one who has been caught red-handed with State department secrets on their way to Moscow," and criticized President Truman's efforts to dismiss the Alger Hiss case as that of a "red herring."

He also called on normally Democratic Virginia to do its part in throwing out "the spenders and schemers" and vote in a Republican Congress in next fall's off-year elections.

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CHARGES AND THE EVIDENCE.

The McCarthy charges about Reds and fellow travelers in the State department are bogged down in a series of heated denials and equally heated exchanges between the Republican senator from Wisconsin and Democratic members of the Senate investigating committee. Little or nothing has been proved with respect to the charges and much remains to be cleared up there.

It is clear, however, that McCarthy has made extreme statements that he is unable to back up with evidence. Also clear is the fact of abundant politics on both sides of the party fence in this whole business. From the outset of this one affair and in others of the kind various Republicans and some Democrats as well have wanted to make it a public issue, while the administration and its supporters have wanted to proceed quietly where they felt any action was necessary. The public is entitled to the facts.

The present inquiry was virtually forced upon the Senate Democrats because of the spectacular nature of the McCarthy accusations. They doubtless felt they could put McCarthy on the spot and they might be able to do it. It won't be done simply by denials because McCarthy can shout as loudly as any of his opponents or intended victims and the public will be left in uncertainty. The known facts about Communist espionage efforts make that feeling inevitable.

The best if not the only way to settle the matter is to produce the loyalty files of the department. The Star pointed that out at the very beginning of this case and it has just been emphasized in a convincing article by James Reston of the New York Times which was printed in this newspaper yesterday.

These files carry the records of investigations by the department's loyalty board along with evidence gathered by the FBI. Indirectly or by hearsay McCarthy seems to have obtained bits of information from the files and from reports by the House committee on un-American activities.

The administration has been reluctant to release the department files and it has a legal right to hold them back. They were designed to be strictly private records. But in this particular case and despite the possibility that unpleasant facts might be made public, the smart political move—to say nothing more of it—would be turning over the files to the Senate investigating committee or allowing it to see the files under proper safeguards. That would serve the cause itself if the repeated denials from the department and those from the persons listed by McCarthy are to be sustained.

It seems that the files will be made available to the committee even if it would break a precedent. But the breaking of a precedent would be of much less consequence than producing the evidence that quite conceivably would force the matter to a showdown.

As long as the files are held back there will be the question as to why. But if the department and the persons named are in the clear then the fact of it ought to be demonstrated by more than simple denials. Otherwise McCarthy will claim that his charges stand unrefuted. Why not show the man up with the evidence?

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SECRET

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

USSR And Back By Air Foreseen

By Drew Pearson

The Air Force is now designing a supersonic B-36 that will be able to accomplish what hitherto was considered the impossible—a non-stop flight to Russia, and back at the speed of sound. This may be one answer to the debate over the super airplane carrier for the Navy has contended that U. S. bombers would fly so slowly that they could be knocked down by enemy fighter planes. Therefore the Navy urged a floating airplane base to approach the enemy.



Pearson

What this new bomber means, however, is that the Air Force will now be able to make hit-and-run attacks against Russia at tremendous speed from home bases in the United States.

The plan, still on the drawing boards, is to streamline the present B-36 by giving it swept-back wings and a turbo-prop engine. Most important of all, however, will be a supersonic propeller, already developed by Air Force technicians. Hitherto only jet planes have been able to fly faster than sound. But the new propeller will permit propeller-driven planes to fly at that speed also.

McCarthy's Witch

Last year, likable young Senator Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin asked some friends for advice on what he could do to insure his reelection in 1953.

One friend urged that he push the St. Lawrence Seaway which would benefit the Great Lakes and bring new business to Wisconsin. It was also urged that he work for closer industrial cooperation between neighboring Canada and the Great Lakes States. Finally it was suggested that any Senator who consistently attacked communism would have a great appeal for the voters.

Today the man who urged this latter advice, Father Edmund A. Walsh of Georgetown University, is not happy at the outcome, while Republican leaders are getting unhappy by the minute at the antics of the junior Senator from Wisconsin.

In the first place, McCarthy's witch hunt for Communists inside the State Department has disrupted our entire foreign service at a time when our foreign relations are more delicately balanced than ever.

Second, politically-minded Republicans hitherto could make broad charges about Communists in the State Department and get away with it. But now the harem scare Senator from Wisconsin has reduced it all to cold figures. He started by claiming there were 207 Communists or pro-Communists in the State Department then reduced it to 57. But so far, any of the real pro-Communists he's mentioned had already been kicked out.

Finally some of the Republican Senators who really know the gentleman from Wisconsin and the situation in his State are afraid the Democrats will raise the cry of "Look who's talking!"

For Joe McCarthy had some troubles back home which don't bear too much inspection including an income tax argument and a move for his disbarment.

Tax Troubles

His tax troubles occurred in 1943, when the State of Wisconsin claimed he failed to disclose an income of \$42,000. Joe explained that he had made some money speculating in stocks while he was out of the United States and not a citizen of Wisconsin; therefore he didn't have to pay a State income tax. However, McCarthy still held office as a State judge at the same time he claimed he was not a citizen of Wisconsin, and in the end, tax authorities accepted a compromise payment.

One year later, in 1944, Joe ran against GOP Senator Alex Wiley in the primaries and received a total contribution of \$18,000 from his father, his brother and his brother-in-law. Wiley defeated him. But when the campaign smoke was over, it was discovered that McCarthy's father didn't have enough income to file a tax return himself, while neither the brother or brother-in-law filed an income of more than \$2,000.

Where they got the \$18,000 nobody yet knows.

Quikie Divorces

In Wisconsin, divorces are not supposed to be filed in two separate jurisdictions. But when McCarthy was a judge in Appleton, Wis., his political friends, Congressman Kersten and Arlo McKinnon, suddenly brought the divorce case of Kordas vs. Kordas before him, even though it was already filed in Milwaukee. They got almost immediate action. The complaint was filed on September 3, 1946, and the divorce was granted September 5.

The two attorneys, Kersten and McKinnon both contributed to McCarthy's political campaign.

McCarthy also granted divorces at about that time to two other Milwaukee residents, Chester J. Roberts and Eileen Roberts, who were represented by Max Litow, a prominent Republican who also contributed to McCarthy's campaign. The divorce was granted in about two days.

During his 1946 campaign against Senator Bob La Follette, McCarthy not only failed to resign from the bench but swapped circuits with other judges so as to campaign in various parts of the State, with the result that the Board of Bar Commissioners recommended to the Wisconsin Supreme Court that he be disbarred. The Supreme Court stated that the Senator had violated the State constitution and the code of ethics of the American Bar Association, but failed to disbar him.

That's the record of the man who now so vigorously challenges the records of State Department employees.

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Mrs. Acheson Paid \$2 to Unit

Mrs. Dean Acheson, wife of the Secretary of State, paid \$2 to the League of Women Shoppers about 10 years ago.

She may even have paid twice, the Secretary said, but she never heard of the Congress of American Women, with which the shoppers league was afterward merged.

Her comment, as the Secretary relayed it to his press conference yesterday, was that her social position was going up, because the names of sponsors of the League of Women Shoppers sounded like a list out of the Social Register.

As for the Secretary, he said Senator McCarthy had made a contribution to the gaiety of the country by mentioning Mrs. Acheson's name as an alleged sponsor of a subversive organization.

When he read the first reports of the McCarthy hearing, he said, he did what any good husband would do: he telephoned his wife to ask what she had been up to.

Mrs. Acheson hadn't the faintest idea of the organization McCarthy had named. Then, when she learned that this was a merger of the League of Women Shoppers and other groups, the news rang a bell, the Secretary said, and she remembered her \$2 contribution.

At the start of his press conference, the Secretary told a story prompted by the McCarthy hearing. There was once a disturbance at a political meeting, someone telephoned the police to say that Communists were trying to break the meeting up.

The police arrived and began to break heads right and left. They even went onto the stage and cracked the chairman over the head. The chairman protested that he was an anti-Communist.

The police answered: We don't give a damn whether you're a Communist or an anti-Communist or what kind of Communist you are.

Well, Acheson commented, that's the position we're all in now.

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Accused



DOROTHY KENYON

Senator Called Liar By Miss Kenyon

McCarthy Challenged To Drop Immunity

Dorothy Kenyon, named today by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-N.Y.), as affiliated with Communist fronts, challenged him to make the same charges outside Congress.

"McCarthy lies in his teeth," the former Municipal Court Justice declared at her law office, 50 Broadway. "Why is he so cowardly, taking refuge in the cloak of Congressional immunity?"

Opposed to Communism

The former U.S. member of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, who served as Justice from 1939 to 1939, denied she was affiliated with 28 Communist fronts.

"I am unalterably opposed to the vicious disease of Communism and all its fronts," she said. "Ask Mme. Popova, Soviet delegate, at the U.N. Commission, whether she thinks I'm a Communist."

Miss Kenyon had repeatedly clashed with the Soviet delegate at U.N. hearings. The record shows that she had assailed the equality of slavery they have in

Miss Kenyon said the only Communist front she ever had anything to do with was the National Council of Soviet-American Friendship, from which she resigned in 1944.

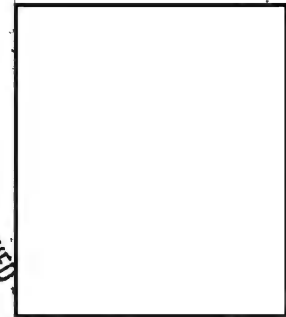
"A lot of good, respectable people were taken in by them at the time," she said. "I quit when I learned that there's no way of doing business with the Russians."

"If Sen. McCarthy isn't a secret member of the Communist party for making such charges, he should be awarded the Order of Lenin, anyway," Miss Kenyon added.

"If there's anything that gives aid and comfort to the Communists, it's such attacks on anti-Communist liberals."

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State Dept. Quiz to Open

An investigating committee without an investigator will open hearings today on communistic infiltration into the State department.

Sen. Tydings of Maryland, chairman of a Senate foreign relations subcommittee making the probe, had no plans to employ investigators and didn't think any would be needed.

The three Democrats and two Republicans will do nothing for the present, Tydings indicated, except listen to evidence presented by Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin.

McCarthy charged two weeks ago there was copious evidence in the State department files, and in FBI and civil service commission records, of disloyalty by some 20 present and former employees.

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Matter of Fact

McCarthy's Hand Being 'Called'

By Stewart Alsop

IT IS POSSIBLE that Senator Joseph McCarthy, the big, raw-boned pride and joy of the real estate lobby, has rendered the country a major service. Senator McCarthy has charged that there are 57 (or 81, or more than 200) Communists in the State Department. If so, and if he can prove it, he will, of course, deserve a vote of thanks for demonstrating that the State Department is riddled with potential spies.

The available evidence suggests, however, that Senator McCarthy's service will be of a different sort. Responsible officials in the State Department are confident that in the forthcoming Senate investigation of his charges, McCarthy will get his head so thoroughly washed that neither he nor any of his like-minded colleagues will soon again use this particular vote-catching technique.

McCarthy has charged that there is a "Big Three" of Communist agents in the department. If the "Big Three" could be eliminated, he says, the back of espionage in the State Department might be broken. A check on the records of the "Big Three" suggests why the State Department is so confident that McCarthy will regret he ever brought the subject up in the first place.

One of the "Big Three" has already been publicly identified as John Carter Vincent, formerly chief of the Far Eastern Division and presently American Minister to Switzerland. One of the charges against Vincent, which McCarthy repeated on the Senate floor (although he did not name Vincent), is that papers, for which Vincent was responsible, reached the Kremlin before they reached their official destination. This story is attributed to a former general.

The State Department has in its files a report in which the former general categorically denies the story. Another report, repeated by McCarthy, is that Vincent was seen handing a secret paper to a Soviet espionage agent for delivery to the Soviet Embassy. The most exhaustive investigation, according to State Department officials, proved this report to be unadulterated hogwash.

Poised to Sue

ANOTHER OF McCarthy's "Big Three" is a woman who once worked in the Voice of America program. McCarthy identified her (again not by name) as a Communist courier. A careful cross-check by a number of Government security agencies led some time ago to the conclusion that this was vicious nonsense.

The woman in question has let it be known that she will sue McCarthy instantly if he mentions her name in connection with his charges, when he is off the Senate floor. What is more interesting is that

she left the State Department in February two years ago—a fact which a simple telephone call to the State Department would have revealed. Had Senator McCarthy thought it worth the trouble.

The last of the "Big Three" is a young lawyer with a vaguely intellectual background (he is, no doubt, what Senator McCarthy likes to call a "twisted intellectual"), who is now working as a special assistant to an Assistant Secretary of State. According to McCarthy, he is known to have "contacted members of an espionage group" and to have brought active Communists into the State Department. The lawyer did have close contact over a period of some months with a man, not in the Government, who is probably a Communist. But this contact was maintained on orders from his superiors, and with their full knowledge.

It is also true that the young lawyer did have something to do with bringing a man, since identified as a Communist, into the State Department. But a State Department investigation revealed that the lawyer had never known the Communist before. Moreover, the lawyer was instrumental in getting him out of the department when he was found incompetent.

President Infuriated

IN SHORT, State Department officials are convinced that, unless McCarthy has new information up his sleeve, his charges can be publicly shown to be arrant nonsense, as regards not only the "Big Three" but the whole McCarthy list.

Moreover, the State Department, usually so timid where Congress is concerned, is now prepared to go over to the offensive in the McCarthy matter. The department will have the full backing of the President, who is infuriated. Truman has now reversed himself, and agreed that complete files on McCarthy's charges should be shown to the Foreign Relations subcommittee appointed to investigate them. This will be done at a special meeting in the White House, in order to explode the charges once and for all.

The issue of internal security in these times is a deadly serious issue, as the Hiss trial and the Fuchs episode have clearly revealed. But blanket charges like McCarthy's serve to obscure this issue, to destroy morale in the Government, and thus in fact to serve the interests of the Communists.

If, as responsible State Department officials confidently expect, McCarthy's charges can be publicly shown to be nothing more than the most irresponsible kind of headline-hunting, this should certainly discourage more of the same. And if this is the outcome, McCarthy will undoubtedly have rendered the country a real service.

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On the Other Hand

Barn Burners Appear in Politics For Second Time in Our History

By Lowell Mellett

We once had in this country a political party known as the Barn Burners. It originated as a radical offshoot of the Democratic

party in 1840 and got its name from the remark of a Dutch farmer who said its members would burn down the barn to get rid of the rats. The party didn't live very long, but apparently its soul has gone marching on. For we now have an element in the Republican party that is willing to burn down the barn just to see if there are any rats in it. They suspect, of course, that there are.



Lowell Mellett

The barn in this case is the loyalty review system established by President Truman. The system has two functions. One is to make sure that the Government service contains no disloyal persons. The other is to protect loyal workers against unfair charges and harassment. Unsupported allegations concerning employees are withheld from the public. In practice, as decreed by the President, the public includes Congress.

Essentially Fair.

This doesn't set very well with some members of Congress, although many recognize its essential fairness. The latter are aware that secrets are not safe when entrusted to a body as large as Congress or even a Congressional committee. As jealous as they may be of their constitutional prerogatives, they realize that individual citizens, including Government employees, also have rights that must be protected.

This dignity of the individual is one we continually proclaim. It is what distinguishes our form of democracy from the totalitarian systems imposed on the people of some other lands. It is safe to say there is no member of the Senate who has not made at least one speech exalting the dignity of the citizen as the su-

preme characteristic of our American society, the keystone of our liberties. But now the Senate, as a body, is proposing to change all that.

Some weeks ago Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, in the course of a trip across the country obtained a lot of publicity by declaring that the State Department contains a large number of employees of doubtful loyalty. Eighty-one, he said on one occasion. Pressed for names, he named four, only to learn that all of these either had long been gone from the Department or had had their loyalty completely vindicated or both. Nevertheless, the Senator repeated his charges and demanded an investigation of the State Department. The Senate, by resolution, has authorized the investigation and empowered the subcommittee making it to subpoena the Department's loyalty files.

May Be Sham Battle.

The President has indicated that these files will not be given up, although he may permit examination of certain records. If he should refuse access, a real battle between the Senate and the White House may result. On the other hand, it may be no more than a sham battle, since in their hearts many of the Senators, even of the opposition party, appreciate the rightness of the President's position.

But the barn burning element has provided itself with a political issue. If the records are obtained, rumors concerning their contents will fill the air for a long time, whether or not the actual documents are made public. If a long list of witnesses can be dragged through open hearings, sensational allegations can be made to obscure the facts. This technique has been amply demonstrated in the past.

And if the files are withheld, the barn burners will be able to claim that that proves their case, that there is something wrong in the State Department! Meantime, the Secretary of State will be expected to continue giving his best to a job that happens to be as baffling just now as at any period in our history.

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Lloyd 'Vigorously Extolled' Hiss Virtues, McCarthy Says

By The Associated Press

Senator McCarthy (R., Wis.) said yesterday that Alger Hiss probably would be back in the State Department if the decision were in to a White House aide, David Demarest Lloyd.

Lloyd is Case No. 9 of the 50 persons McCarthy wants investigated in connection with his charges that there are or were many Communists in the State Department.



Hiss, a former State Department official, recently was convicted of perjury. He was accused of lying when he denied that he slipped secret papers to a Communist courier.

McCarthy, in a Senate speech last week, referred to Case No. 9 as a White House speech writer who he said once failed to get clearance from a State Department loyalty board. McCarthy said that both the aide and his wife were members of Communist-front organizations. He did not give any names.

Lloyd Monday night identified himself as Case No. 9, but he said he belongs to no Communist-front organizations.

McCarthy, in a statement yesterday, confirmed that Lloyd is the man in Case No. 9.

Noting that Lloyd was reported to have said he withdrew from certain organizations when he found he did not agree with their doctrines, McCarthy said:

"I am inclined to question the extent of Mr. Lloyd's reform, however, in view of his subsequent actions. For example, he prepared a document entitled 'President Truman's Loyalty Program,' which was furnished to all of the White House ghost writers as background material.

"In this article he vigorously extolled the virtues of Alger Hiss. From this article, which was written after Hiss was exposed, it appears that if this young man had his way, Hiss would be back in the State Department, handling secret material and still helping to shape our foreign policy."

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Where Spies Hurt Us Most

A special Senate committee begins today an inquiry into Communist influence on the State department.

Will it do an honest job or will it, as so many have before, use the occasion to smoke screen the real facts?

Everybody knows good and well that Communists have done this country terrible damage and that they have got in some of their most tremendous blows in the State department.

That is why our diplomatic service, once looked upon with awe, is now of such low reputation in the country and so suspect as to its loyalties.

The State department will never again command public respect and confidence until it has come clean about the traitors it has harbored.

As for the damage these traitors have done, the Hiss case serves as Example No. 1. Alger Hiss has been convicted as a perjurer for denying that he gave State department secrets to a confessed Soviet spy.

That is enough in itself to put him in the class of Benedict Arnold. But what puts him beyond is something far more deadly.

Hiss was an extremely influential policy manufacturer in the State department. He was the type of influential figure so well known in Washington, the man behind the man. It was Hiss who came up with the bright ideas that influenced Roosevelt, Stettinius and other egotistical front men in the years of decision.

Far more damaging than any stolen files were the ideas Hiss made those front men think they had thought.

Who, for instance, planted the notion with the State department that the U.S.A. should try to bankrupt itself "saving" Europe, then led it to the exact opposite policy in China of abandoning Chiang Kai-shek, the only bulwark to Stalin in all Asia?

Who lathered up Roosevelt, Morgenthau & Co., to determine that Germany must be a "goat pasture," that Poland and all the rest of central Europe should be handed over to Russia—and then mousetrapped the U.S.A. into a commitment that Berlin must be held even at the price of World War III?

The front men were the tools. The Communists shaped their thinking for them.

And the consequence is the scandal of our times.

Who are the men who made the scandal? Chairman Tydings and his fellow senators owe the people of the United States the truth. Will they bring it out or will this be just another of those familiar performances in which the responsible men in office deny that which is known to be true?

Senators, remember the Hiss case. It COULDN'T be so. But it WAS.

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GOP Will Tell Acheson: Loyalty Files or No Budget

By United Press

Secretary of State Dean Acheson faces a showdown today with GOP senators seeking to pry open his department's loyalty files.

Mr. Acheson was to confront his critics at a closed meeting of a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

Technically, Mr. Acheson was summoned to discuss the State Department's 1951 budget. But Republican committee members, who include some of his bitterest critics, were "loaded for bear."

WITHHOLD MONEY?

Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) has served notice that he will seek to withhold State Department funds until the loyalty files are opened to Congress. Other Republicans have indicated that they will back this move.

Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N. H.) intends to press for an investigation of State Department loyalty. But other Republicans declined to go that far.

A Foreign Relations subcommittee, meanwhile, is investigating charges by Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.), that 57 card-carrying Communists and Communist sympathizers had wormed their way into the State Department.

NO WHITE WASH

The Foreign Relations subcommittee is headed by Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.), who has promised that the inquiry will be "neither a witch hunt nor a white wash."

His group has been empowered to subpoena the loyalty files of the State Department or any other Government agency. Sen. Tydings said he will use the powers if needed to prove or disprove the charges. But he said he will proceed on the assumption that department officials will grant any "reasonable" request.

Sen. McCarthy has offered a number of times to "name names" and submit documentation on his charges. So far he hasn't done so.

Elsewhere in Congress:

UNIFICATION

The House Armed Services Committee hoped to agree on a verdict in the Navy's case against unification. Chairman Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) called the group into a closed session to vote on a 56-page report on the committee's unification hearings last fall. The Navy charged then that it was being relegated to a secondary spot on the nation's defense team because of the way the unification law was being administered.

HISS

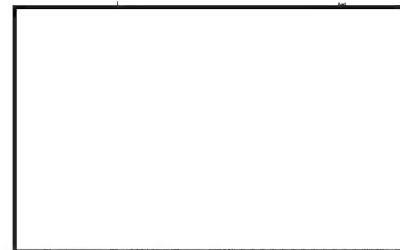
The House Un-American Activities committee called a mystery witness to testify in a renewed inquiry of the Alger Hiss-Whittaker Chambers spy case. Rep. Harold H. Velde (R., Ill.) said the witness appeared before the committee yesterday in a closed session but flatly refused to answer questions.

The House was scheduled to vote today on a bill to create a \$25,000, 100-year National Science Foundation to promote basic research. Passage seemed certain.

SCIENCE

Sponsors of the Administration-backed bill describe it as the best means of bringing the United States abreast of other nations in the field of theoretical science.

Atomic energy research—a field monopolized by the Atomic Energy Commission—would be excluded. But the measure covers all other scientific fields, including medicine, and envisages a system of Government scholarships and grants for research projects.



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Acheson Faces Senate Quiz on Hiss Support

Appropriation Group Also to Ask About Reds in Department

A number of Senators planned to throw a barrage of questions today at Secretary of State Acheson about reports of Communists in the State Department and particularly his recent remark that he would not turn his back on Alger Hiss.

Republican Senators Bridges of New Hampshire, Ferguson of Michigan and Knowland of California were ready to ask the questions when Mr. Acheson appeared before a closed meeting of a Senate Appropriations subcommittee. The group is studying the department's request for funds for the 1951 fiscal year.

This questioning will be apart from a formal investigation of charges that Communists are employed in the department that a Senate Foreign Relations Committee will undertake next week. In that inquiry, Senator McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, who made the charges, is expected to be the first witness.

Interested in Security Risks. Senator Bridges said the questions to be asked Mr. Acheson in the appropriations hearing will not encroach upon the ground to be covered in the formal inquiry. "We are interested," he said, "in the Secretary's ideas about who is and who is not a good security risk."

This related directly to Mr. Acheson's statement about Alger Hiss after that former State Department official was convicted in New York of having lied about contacts with Whittaker Chambers, a former Communist courier. Chairman Tydings of the Foreign Relations group said yesterday that Senator McCarthy probably will be the first witness in the new inquiry. The Wisconsin Senator is expected to present a series of cases taken from 81 he listed in a Senate speech, but without disclosing any names in the initial public hearing. He has promised to supply names in a later closed meeting of the subcommittee.

Will Include Former Employees. Senator Tydings said he expected the department to comply with any reasonable request for information, but that he did not know whether any loyalty files will be turned over to the investigating group. At any rate, he added, no subpoenas will be issued for the files until the subcommittee first has requested records.

The Maryland Senator, who heads the five-man investigating subcommittee, agreed yesterday to broaden the inquiry to include former State Department employees who have left Government service. This was done on the insistence of Senator Ferguson and other Republicans.

Meanwhile, David Demarest, a White House aide, said he had no doubt but that he was "Case No. 9" mentioned by Senator McCarthy in his charge.

In his speech Senator McCarthy said "Case No. 9" was a speech writer for President Truman, had been a member of a Communist front organization and had a relative with a financial interest in the Communist Daily Worker.

Mentioned in 1948 Hearings. It was brought out that this case, as well as others were mentioned in published hearings of the House Appropriations Committee in 1948.

Before that time, Mr. Lloyd said that he applied for a State Department position and before his application was processed he took a position with Americans for Democratic Action. He later joined the Democratic National Committee and from that position moved to the White House as an assistant to Charles Murphy, then one of President Truman's administrative assistants.

Mr. Lloyd said he recognized his case in those mentioned in the 1948 published hearings and protested to John Peurifoy of the State Department. He was told he added that the case should never have been sent to the Capitol in compliance with a request from Representative Stefan, Republican of Nebraska, for an abstract of its files on employees and applicants for jobs.

Mr. Lloyd, now a \$10,305 assistant to Mr. Murphy, said he once belonged to the Washington Co-operative Bookshop but resigned when the shop was listed as a Communist front group. He said his aunt, Mrs. Caroline Lloyd Strobell, who died in 1941, once had a financial interest in the Daily Worker.

Mr. Lloyd, a Harvard graduate, entered Government service in 1935. In 1946 he helped to form Americans for Democratic Action which forbids membership to Communists.

New York Assembly Asks Investigation of Acheson

By the Associated Press.

The Republican-controlled New York State Assembly wants Congress to investigate the United States State Department and the competence and loyalty of Secretary of State Acheson.

After almost three hours of inter-party wrangling, the Assembly approved last night a resolution criticizing Mr. Acheson for his declaration that he would not turn his back on Alger Hiss.

The resolution said that Mr. Acheson indicated "a complete lack of understanding on his part of the dangers of Communism in this country."

It added: "This attitude assumed by the head of the Department of State is calculated to give comfort to other individuals who are disloyal to our Government, some of whom may still be in the State Department."

Democrats claimed the resolution smacked of politics and was a political punch at the administration of President Truman. However, 36 of them, including Minority Leader Irwin Steingut, voted for it.

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Attacks on Acheson Seen as Blow Against U. S. World Policies

**State Department Head
Caught in Cross-fire by
Stand on Communism**

By David Lawrence

Secretary of State Acheson stands in the middle of a cross-fire which unfortunately may have an adverse effect on the development of world policies at a critical time in history.

The secretary, on the one hand, is accused of expressing friendship for a man convicted of perjury in a case involving the transmission of secrets to the Communist government in Moscow while, on the other hand, he is accused of standing too firmly against renewed discussions with that same Communist government and of being opposed to a new approach in Russian-American relations. On top of this come the criticisms directed toward the State Department for alleged leanings toward the Communist regime in China and a considerable hullabaloo in Congress about disloyal employees in the Department of State said to have Communist sympathies.

Inconsistency Apparent

The inconsistency of these different forms of attack is apparent for obviously Mr. Acheson couldn't be a friend of communism in the Far East and opposed to it in Europe. The truth is that he is as deeply hostile to communism as anybody inside or outside the Government. The policy being adopted now in the Far East is one originating in military expediency rather than ideology and it was decided on long before Mr. Acheson became Secretary of State—in fact, when General Marshall was at the helm. Perhaps the most direct criticism of Mr. Acheson has come because of what he said after Alger Hiss was convicted. Many people hold that he has a right of course to entertain views of sympathy toward his friend and to doubt the guilt of Hiss but that, as Secretary of State, he shouldn't have commented at all. This is tantamount to saying that when a man becomes a public official he must cease to have human feelings and that a Secretary of State or any other public official is prohibited by political expediency from expressing himself on any moral question that arises.

Actually, when the Acheson nomination was up for confirmation, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee interjected the personal issue and asked Mr. Acheson about his friendship for Hiss, for whom he had acted for a brief interval as counsel before a House committee.

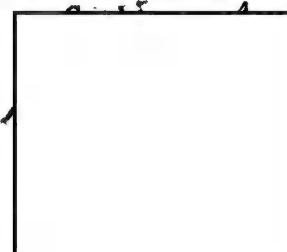
Didn't Try to Dodge

When the jury rendered its verdict of guilty Mr. Acheson didn't attempt to dodge the inevitable recurrence of the same question when put to him by the reporters. He didn't say, however, as has been misrepresented since, that he believed Hiss innocent. He expressed no view on that phase of it but simply pointed out in effect that, irrespective of whether Hiss went to jail or not, he would continue to give him his friendship.

This is a far cry from condoning treason or any other crime. I assumed merely that Hiss, by the verdict if nothing else, had already received more punishment before his countrymen than a jail sentence could inflict. It assumed too that the rehabilitation of a man gone wrong is an obligation imposed on society as a whole now recognized as an enlightened attitude in penology. It assumed also that the Christian spirit is not something to which men may pay lip service on Sundays but which they sometimes forget on week days because it might bring down upon them cynical charges of mawkishness or softness. There are many things more precious to Dean Acheson than public office, and one of them is the belief that a man must live with his conscience for years to come.

It is a sign of progress—not decadence—when public officials begin to have respect for moral values, courageously eschew hypocrisy and are ready to take the consequences of their utterances. It would be discouraging indeed if, amid all the professions of righteousness, as contrasted with the atheistic world of communism, democracy which is so eloquent in its espousal of Christianity in the abstract should become critical of its concrete practice by high officials in the happenings of everyday life.

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Probe State Dept., FBI Urged

Mundt Calls for Action To Aid New Senate Inquiry

By JOHN L. STEELE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UP)—Sen. Mundt (R.-S. D.) urged the FBI today to make an independent inquiry into charges that the State Department is riddled with Communists and Red sympathizers.

The Senate has ordered a Foreign Relations subcommittee to investigate and subpoena the loyalty files of 57 State Department employees accused by Sen. McCarthy (R.-Wis.) of being Communists.

President Truman, who has refused in the past to give Congress such files, all but told his news conference last Thursday that he has no intention of changing his attitude. He promised to help disprove the charges.

Mundt said that if the files are denied, "there can't be a thorough investigation," and that Congress then should consider these two alternatives:

1. A special request to Truman that he order a fresh FBI investigation, with the findings going to the Senate committee rather than to Truman.

2. "Serious consideration" of a last-ditch step of applying "pressure" on the Administration by withholding new State Department operating funds.

The Foreign Relations investigating subcommittee, headed by Sen. Tydings (D.-Md.), meets for the first time tomorrow. Its chief task will be to organize and select one or two counsels.

On Tuesday a Senate appropriations subcommittee will question Secretary of State Acheson—probably in public—and the matter of the loyalty charges almost inevitably will come up.

Acheson has insisted he has complete confidence in his employees.

Mundt, who helped crack the Alger Hiss case while a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, suggested that one of the group's advisors be either William P. Rogers, until recently chief counsel for the Senate Expenditures Investigating Committee, or Robert A. Stripling, former counsel for the House Committee.

Sen. Wiley (R.-Wis.) said the committee might do well to consider "someone of the stature of former Sen. John Foster Dulles."

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State Dept. Approved Entry Of 10 Reds Branded as Spies

Agents Obtained Visas as Attaches Of Soviet Government, Report Shows

By WILLARD EDWARDS

The State department, since the war, has approved the entry into the United States of 10 Russians despite protests by security agencies that these men were spies.

The official explanation was that "other aspects of the conduct of foreign relations outweighed the security phase" of these cases and that "the security of the nation would not be jeopardized."

Official Status

The 10 agents applied for visas as attaches of the Soviet government and its satellites or as affiliates of international organizations stationed here.

This fact was disclosed in printed hearings of a Senate judiciary subcommittee. The subcommittee is completing a report on communistic invasion of the nation under cover of the immigration laws.

John E. Peurifoy, deputy undersecretary of state, and Herve J. L'Heureux, chief of the visa division of the State department, were questioned by committee members on the entrance of known spies. Sen. Ferguson (R) of Michigan and others expressed astonishment at the conditions.

Ten Reports Monthly

L'Heureux said approximately 72,000 visas had been approved in the last five years.

An average of eight or ten reports were received each month, he said, from security agencies reporting that individuals seeking admission were spies or active in subversive work in other countries.

"I have no recollection of any case where a visa was withheld from any person applying as an affiliate of a foreign government or international organization despite these adverse security reports," he told the committee.

"Although they were spies in other countries, the State department did not feel that they represented a direct threat to public safety here. Some such cases have been carried as high as the undersecretary of state but no visa was ever withheld."

One Bombed Cathedral

The witness was told of a case in committee files of a Communist organizer "who participated in a Communist revolution and planted a bomb in a cathedral which had killed 400 persons." L'Heureux said he personally would not have admitted such a man.

"It would go to the political desk in the State department," he testified, "and the political officer might say, 'Well, notwithstanding that, we think he should come in.'"

Ten such cases were appealed to a higher echelon," L'Heureux said, and all were approved.

In the case of the 10 aliens admitted over the protests of security officers, Peurifoy declared:

"The responsible officers of the department concluded that the security phase of each case was not sufficient to outweigh other aspects such as the question of free speech, free access to the United Nations, reprisal or retaliation by foreign government against United States officials in other countries, and other aspects of the conduct of foreign relations. In none of these cases was the security of the nation jeopardized."

No Danger to Nation

Asked if there were additional cases, Peurifoy stated:

"The department has received unconfirmed reports that seven officials of foreign governments and seven connected with international organizations may have engaged in subversive activities prior to their entry into the United States."

"After careful consideration, it was determined that even if the allegations were true, the presence of the aliens would not endanger the public safety."

Chairman McCarran (D) of Nevada, asked Peurifoy to give the number of cases in the last five years in which visas were issued despite reports of subversive activities.

"It would take six years to search the one million cases in the visa files to give you the precise figures," said Peurifoy. "Any estimate would be speculative and the department considers it contrary to the public interest in the conduct of foreign relations to furnish an estimate without a real basis."

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The Handicapped Hunter



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Date: 4-26-50

Acheson Glad Of Loyalty Investigation

By Mary Spargo
Post Reporter

Secretary of State Dean Acheson yesterday told his press conference he welcomed the Senate's decision to hold hearings on loyalty charges involving some of his department's personnel.

Meanwhile, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee scheduled a meeting for Monday morning to appoint a subcommittee to sift charges that there is a Communist spy ring operating within the department.

The charges were leveled by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Jr. (R., Wis.), and the Senate later passed a resolution authorizing the Foreign Relations group to inquire into the charges and directing it to subpoena loyalty records of suspected individuals.

McMahon, Tydings Mentioned Senate Administration Leaders and Chairman Tom Connally (D., Tex.) declined to name the Democrats who will be selected to make up the special committee. The names of Senators Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) and Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.) have been widely rumored, however, as the probable Administration choices.

Republicans are understood to have selected Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R., Mass.) as the third member of an expected three-man subcommittee.

The chairmanship is believed most likely to fall into the hands of Tydings. McMahon is believed to be extremely reluctant to undertake such an added responsibility at this time.

In all probability the subcommittee will be faced with one of the most ticklish legislative-versus-executive battles in the history of the country. The Foreign Relations group has already been directed by the Senate to subpoena loyalty files of those involved.

President Truman, through his press conference, has made it clear that he will direct the State Department not to comply with the subpoena. Senate Majority Leader Kenneth S. Wherry (R., Neb.) has suggested that the subpoena be served upon Acheson, and that

noncompliance be met with charges of contempt of the Senate against the Secretary of State. Court Ruling Possible

Such a move could throw the whole matter into the courts, and thus the Nation might have a clear-cut decision on the powers of the legislative branch to enforce its demands for executive papers.

Secretary Acheson made it clear at his press conference yesterday that decision on whether or not the loyalty files would be surrendered to the committee was up to President Truman. He also expressed confidence in all members of the State Department staff.

"In fact," he said, "there is now no one in the department who has been found to be disloyal by the President's Loyalty Board or who has been held to be a bad security risk."

In answer to questions, the Secretary stated that although the department has not been furnished with a list of any names of those suspected, the charges aired were

very similar to those mentioned by a member of the House Appropriations Committee in 1948. The description of the cases, he said, appeared to be so similar—possibly identical—that it could hardly be a coincidence. The names of those suspected in 1948 were never made public.

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State Department

McCarthy's Reds

Senator McCarthy's extravagances about the State Department are certain to produce a great deal of mischief—which seems, in sober truth, to be their principal intent. Senator Lucas chose the only practical way to deal with them by proposing that they be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. But this proposal has now been blown up into a full-dress trial. The result will be to divert the committee's attention from much more pressing and important business, to aggravate public anxiety, and to injure the reputations of a number of devoted Government employees whose loyalty was investigated and established by the responsible authorities long ago.

The resolution that emerged from Wednesday's confused debate in the Senate sets up a Foreign Relations Subcommittee as a kind of combined prosecutor, grand jury and petit jury. A senatorial committee is not a court and should not undertake to discharge the functions of a court. If, as Senator McCarthy charged, "one of our foreign ministers"—whom he failed to name—actually passed highly secret information to a Soviet agent, he should, of course, be prosecuted under the Espionage Act and tried before a judge and jury. In respect of those who are not charged even by Senator McCarthy with having committed any crime, eligibility for Government service should be determined by the Loyalty Review Board, established for that specific purpose.

Senator Ferguson's amendment to the Lucas resolution directing the committee "to procure by subpoena and examine loyalty and employment files" of all State Department employees, underscores the essential impropriety of the whole procedure. This is another demand that the Senate be shown FBI investigative reports. President Truman, following the example of a good many Presidents who preceded him, has repeatedly refused to make these reports available to congressional committees. They emphatically should not be made available because they contain undigested and unevaluated information from anonymous sources, much of it mere gossip, and because disclosure of the reports would disclose the identity of the FBI's confidential undercover informants.

Judging from Senator McCarthy's references to investigations conducted as long ago as 1943, he means to dredge up ancient allegations, no doubt included in the FBI reports but long since sifted and dismissed so far as present State Department employees are concerned. It is desirable, to be sure, that Mr. McCarthy should be compelled at last to put up or shut up. But exposure of the Senator should not be allowed to entail exposure of groundless allegations against individuals who have already passed through the mill of loyalty clearance. The Senator's animus is apparently centered mainly on those persons who had intelligence and understanding in reporting on the China situation. Their sin, in his view, it would seem, was that they were prematurely right about a foregone conclusion.

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**Seated Loyalty Files
irk GOP Probers**
Angry GOP senators were trying to find a way to force Secretary of State Dean Acheson to turn loyalty files over to senators investigating Communism in his department. If Mr. Acheson refused to produce the secret records under subpoena, they said, he should be cited for contempt of Congress and haled into court.

U.S. AIR FORCE

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Date: APR 24 1950

Senate Broadens Hunt For Communists in State Department

By Cecil Holland

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today prepared for a full-scale investigation of charges that Communists are employed in the State Department.

The Senate, after hours of debate, voted for the investigation yesterday. At Republican insistence it gave the committee far more authority than that sought by Democratic leaders.

Amendments accepted reluctantly by Senate Majority Leader Lucas to the inquiry resolution he sponsored included:

1. One by Senator Ferguson, Republican of Michigan, directing the committee "to procure by subpoena" the secret loyalty files and employment records of Government workers facing charges.

Would Broaden Inquiry.

2. Another by Senator Ferguson extending the investigation to past as well as present employees of the department.

3. One by Senators Morse of Oregon and Saltonstall of Massachusetts, both Republicans, calling for public hearings on any formal charges of disloyalty against any individuals.

Senator Lucas said the committee would require several days to get the investigation under way. It was indicated that a special staff would have to be set up to assist in the investigation and that its probable cost would be \$50,000.

Senator McMahon, Democrat of Connecticut, is expected to head a Foreign Relations subcommittee to make the inquiry.

May Withhold Files.

While agreeing to the Ferguson subpoena amendment, Senator Lucas indicated that President Truman and other officials may refuse to make available to the committee the confidential loyalty files. They have been denied congressional groups in the past.

The investigation resulted from charges by Senator McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, in a series of cross-country speeches and on the floor of the Senate.

He indicated in the Senate debate yesterday that his information alleging that a group of Communists are employed at present in the State Department came from some one in the department itself.

Senator Lucas said the Wisconsin Senator should take the witness stand in public and disclose his information and the source.

Refuses to Give Names.

"Under no circumstances," Senator McCarthy replied, "will I give the names of State Department employees who helped me get this information."

He said he "would guarantee" that the investigation, if properly handled, would turn up some Communists in the department.

It was the second investigation started in the Senate during the day. Earlier, the Senate Commerce Committee voted unanimously to take up a request by Senator Malone, Republican of Nevada, for an inquiry into the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, a division of the Commerce Department, and Michael Lee, one of its officials.

Senator Malone charged last week that Mr. Lee is a Manchurian-born Russian who had used his position to delay shipments of war supplies to Nationalist China. He said that the official's name formerly was Ephraim Zinovi Liberman and that his application for American citizenship had been turned down three times before being granted after he married an American woman.

The Commerce Department said Mr. Lee had been investigated fully and that it welcomed the investigation. It will be made by a subcommittee to be named by Chairman Johnson.

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Probe Voted Of 'Disloyal' In State Dept.

By RUTH MONTGOMERY

The Senate late yesterday passed by voice vote a resolution directing the foreign relations committee to make an immediate probe of charges that Communists and fellow travelers are still on the pay roll of the State department.

The resolution included an unusual provision giving the committee power to subpoena loyalty files on persons under investigation. The subpoena provision was adopted despite a warning from majority leader Lucas of Illinois that even this might not force the executive department to make the files available.

More than four hours of debate preceded passage of the measure. It was prompted by heated charges by Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin that the State department was still harboring more than 80 persons with risky loyalty records. This has been denied by the department and Democrats supported the resolution "to remove the cloud of suspicion" from faithful workers.

Earlier, in another phase of the loyalty furor, the Senate commerce committee voted to investigate charges that a high commerce department official blocked shipment of vital war supplies to Nationalist China.

The charges were made in the upper chamber by Sen. Malone (R-Nev.) after it was disclosed that Michael J. Lee, chief of the Far Eastern division of Commerce's office of international trade, is a Manchurian-born Russian who three times was turned down for U. S. citizenship.

On the fourth try Lee won citizenship after changing his name from Ephraim Zinovi Liberman and marrying an American woman.

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Senate 'Compels' a Quorum For McCarthy 'Red' Charges

By Robert C. Albright
Post-Reporter

The Senate last night for the first time in nearly five years dispatched its sergeant-at-arms to a night session during a row over a department.

A speech by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) reciting the case histories of 81 unnamed persons he charged were carrying Reds touched off the night session antics.

Senate Democratic Leader Scott W. Lucas (Ill.) demanded McCarthy "name names." McCarthy started with a point of no quorum.

In the resulting party-line skirmish the angry Lucas (1) moved to instruct the sergeant-at-arms to produce a quorum (2) tried and failed to adjourn the Senate and (3) moved to "compel" Senators to attend.

McCarthy declined to name the alleged Reds except in executive committee session but said he later will name a Communist "Big Tree" in the department. Another of the 81, he said, is presently employed as a White House speech writer.

"If we can't get rid of the Big Tree," he told the Senate, "we will have done something to break back of the espionage system in the State Department."

The Senate finally recessed at 1:43 p. m. after McCarthy completed his six-hour speech. Before moving for a recess, Lucas told the Senate a committee will be formed at once to investigate McCarthy's charges.

The Senator from Wisconsin

first time in nearly five years "compel" Senators to attend, a alleged communists in the State will be invited to come before it and tell who those people are.

Lucas said: "The Senator has done an injustice to members of the State Department who are loyal and patriotic and are attempting to carry on. It becomes absolutely necessary to clear this up as soon as possible."

Lucas had ordered a night session of the Senate on the cotton quota bill. But when McCarthy claimed the floor for a long speech Lucas told Senators there would be no important votes and a great many of them left.

McCarthy accused Lucas of "dismissing his audience" and told the Senate he would continue at some other time.

Lucas said he would support a Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigation into the charges, proposed earlier by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R., Mass.) on condition McCarthy "give us names, under oath."

McCarthy snapped that instead of investigating Communists Lucas wanted to investigate him, and the parliamentary fireworks started.

McCarthy decided to continue his speech, but demanded a quorum call. When only 23 showed up after 30 minutes of roll-calling, Lucas moved to instruct the sergeant-at-arms to produce a quorum.

When a majority (49) still failed to appear, Lucas moved to adjourn. Republicans, solidly backing McCarthy, demanded a roll call. By a party-line vote of 18 to 16, the Senate liked Lucas' motion.

Thoroughly aroused, Lucas asked the Senate to direct the sergeant-at-arms to "compel" a majority of the Senate to show up, the next step, to the rarely used motion to "arrest" Senators.

It was the first time a quorum had been "compelled" since June 28, 1945, when Southerners filibustered an FEPC amendment to the war agencies bill.

This time, Senate Sergeant-at-Arms Joseph C. Duke retired to his office and did most of the "compelling" by telephone. A quorum showed up in about 40 minutes.

When the Senate resumed, Lucas made a point of order that McCarthy had lost the floor, since he had failed to ask unanimous consent to continue. The chair sustained the point, but Republicans appealed the decision.

More Republicans than Democrats were on the floor, and Lucas

decided not to press the point. He yielded the floor to McCarthy, who went on with his speech.

Later, Senator Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) called back to the chamber in dinner clothes, closely questioned McCarthy on the extent of his information.

He said the Wisconsin Republican had failed to produce anything but derogatory information allegedly in the State Department files and suggested the complete file might contradict McCarthy's other data.

He said it might have been better if McCarthy had taken his information to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee before discussing it on the Senate floor. McMahon offered to second a motion Lodge said he would make to have the committee investigate McCarthy's charges.

McCarthy replied that members of the Foreign Relations Committee had "substantially the same knowledge I had."

When McMahon pressed for more complete information, McCarthy said: "I don't have a counter-espionage organization of my own."

McMahon declared: "The star chamber is not the practice in the United States Senate."

Senator Owen Brewster (R., Me.) jumped into the fray to say the Administration was using the "star chamber" method by denying Congress and the public access to the records.

Senator Karl Mundt (R., S. Dak.) jumped into it, too, urging McCarthy not to accept McMahon's advice. "If McCarthy held up presentation of his case until he has the full files, Mundt said, it would cover up every Communist in the Government."

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Senator McCarthy's Charge Called Untrue by Truman

(From Yesterday's Last Edition.)
 By the Associated Press

President Truman said today there is not a word of truth in charges that 37 Communists or fellow-travelers are on the payroll of the State Department.

Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin has made that charge repeatedly in a cross-country speaking tour.

When President Truman was asked about the charge at his news conference he said the State Department had already answered that—that there wasn't a word of truth in it.

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INQUIRIES

WHEN the battleship Missouri got stuck in the mud the Navy promptly convened a court of inquiry.

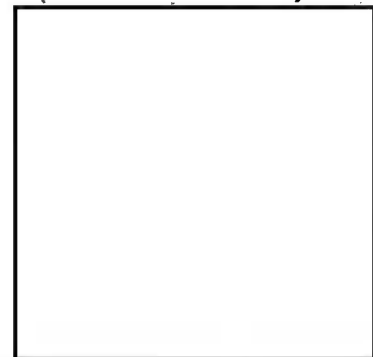
The court has not yet reported its findings. But any officer or officers it may hold to blame will not be rewarded.

How about the State Department?

Sen. McCarthy, Wisconsin Republican, has charged that there are 57 Communists and an even larger number of persons of questionable loyalty now employed in the State Department.

He has, however, named only four persons, only one of whom—John S. Service—is now employed by the department and none of whom Sen. McCarthy has identified as a Communist.

The Senator should either put up or shut up—either submit proof of his sensational charge or admit that it is unfounded.



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WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS
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Editorial

Change the Crew.

When the battleship Missouri got stuck in the mud the Navy promptly convened a court of inquiry.

The court has not yet reported its findings. But any officer or officers it may hold to blame for what happened to the Mighty Mo certainly will not be rewarded with promotions.

As columnist Bob Ruark ungrammatically observes: "We don't pay our bigger brass to run no big ships on no shoals."

How about the State Department?

During the Communist appeasement period, Dean Acheson was regarded as head of the State Department group which thought it safe to trust Russia. He vouched for Alger Hiss. And, for his naivete and misplacement of confidence, he has been rewarded by being made Secretary of State.

John Carter Vincent headed the department's Office of Far Eastern Affairs when the decision was made to abandon China to the Communists. He is now an ambassador.

John Davies Jr. and John S. Service can claim to be Mao Tze-tung's original champions in the department. Even during the war, while Nationalist China was America's ally, Mr. Davies acted as Gen. Stilwell's unofficial ambassador to the Red capital at Yenan. Mr. Service backed him up in urging American military support for Mao, the Moscow stooge. Mr. Davies has been given a seat on the State Department's high policy board and Mr. Service has been made American consul at Calcutta.

Sen. McCarthy, Wisconsin Republican, has charged that there are 57 Communists and a larger number of persons of questionable loyalty now employed in the State Department.

He has, however, named only four persons, only one of whom—Mr. Service—is now employed by the department and none of whom Sen. McCarthy has identified as a Communist.

The Senator should either put up or shut up—either submit proof of his sensational charge or admit that it is unfounded.

But the dust he has raised should not obscure the urgent need for a thorough housecleaning in the State Department. The crew that ran our foreign policy aground on a Red mud bank should be replaced with one that knows how to navigate safely.

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Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
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WALL STREET JOURNAL
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McCarthy Challenged To Name Any Reds In State Department

Senator McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, faced a challenge today to turn over to responsible officials the names of 57 persons he charges are card-carrying Communist Party members on the State Department payroll.

John E. Peurifoy, Deputy Undersecretary of State for administration, disclosed yesterday that he had telegraphed the Senator "if you have this information . . . you owe it to your country to inform the officials responsible."

Mr. Peurifoy, who has been in charge of security and other administrative matters at the State Department for three years, said the Senator's accusations "are without foundation in fact" so far as he could learn.

Relies on FBI

He explained that the department relies largely on the FBI for security checks on its personnel, and said "I know of no higher authority in the field."

He said that out of 16,075 checked by the FBI, "no employee has been found disloyal."

Mr. Peurifoy reported that two employees were dropped months ago as "security risks," but not necessarily as disloyal. In addition, he said, "security questions" were raised about 202 employees who have left the department since January 1, 1947, through resignation or reduction of force, without definite security rulings. He noted that Senator McCarthy has named four persons as examples of "specific cases of people with Communist connections."

Says Service Was Cleared

In rebuttal, Mr. Peurifoy said that John S. Service is the only one of those named by Senator McCarthy who is now employed by the State Department. Mr. Service has been cleared, he said, and his

case has been reviewed twice, March 1946 and January 18, 1949. Gustave Duran, the second mentioned, "voluntarily resigned from the State Department October 4, 1946."

The third, Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney, resigned June 21, 1946.

Mr. Peurifoy said Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, never had been a State Department employee, although he served as a member of the American delegation at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Conference in London in 1945 and to the International Astronomical Union in Copenhagen in 1946. At present, Dr. Shapley is a member of the National Commission of UNESCO and represents the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Charges "Traitorous Actions."
Senator McCarthy, in a speech at Reno, Nev., Saturday night, said this country had failed to grasp its opportunities to become a world leader after the war "because of the traitorous actions of those who have been treated so well by this Nation."

The Senator added that "this is glaringly true in the State Department," and said, "I would like to cite some specific cases."

He then mentioned Mr. Service, Mr. Duran, Mrs. Keeney and Dr. Shapley, but told an Associated Press reporter after his speech that he was not calling any of the four a traitor or Communist. Instead, the Senator said, he should have called them "specific cases of people with Communist connections."

Cites Report From China

He charged that Mr. Service, during wartime duty in China, sent reports to Washington that "Communism was the only hope of China."

Mr. Duran, the Senator charged, was "taken into the State Department from his job as a lieutenant colonel in the Communist International Brigade." Mr. Duran said he was not in the International Brigade, but in the legal Spanish Republican Army. He

denied that he ever had been a Communist or Communist sympathizer and said an FBI investigation had cleared him completely. Senator McCarthy alleged that Mrs. Keeney was named in a House committee report as a "courier for the Communist Party while working for the Government." Mrs. Keeney denied this charge before the committee. According to the Senator, Dr. Shapley headed a peace conference branded by President Truman as a "tool of Russia." Dr. Shapley was chairman of a conference in New York last year sponsored by the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, attended by delegations from Eastern Europe. Dr. Shapley said Senator McCarthy's charges were "a complete absurdity and a slanderous lie."

Mundt Says 4,000 Reds Are Under Close Watch Here

DETROIT, Feb. 14 (AP)—Senator Mundt, Republican of South Dakota, said last night he had been informed there are 4,000 Communists under close surveillance in the United States.

"I understand," he said in an interview, "that these would be picked up within 24 hours if war broke out."

The Senator said a congressional committee had estimated that altogether there are between 50,000 and 70,000 active Communists in the United States. He added that he did not know what disposition the Government would make of the most dangerous Communists after they were picked up in event of war.

In a speech at suburban Wyandotte, Senator Mundt declared communism "has pushed its tentacles out in every civilized country, and associated itself with Socialism, Nazism and Fascism."

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McCarthy Challenged To Name Any Reds In State Department

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John E. Peurifoy, Deputy Undersecretary of State for administration, disclosed yesterday that he had telegraphed the Senator "if you have this information, you owe it to your country to inform the officials responsible."

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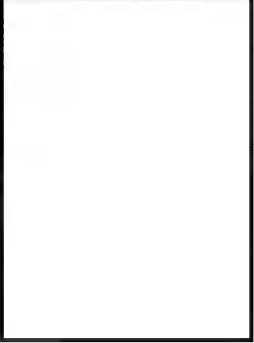
Cites Report From China

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Peurifoy Denies State Dept. Harbors Reds

By David McConnell
 New York Herald Tribune News Service
 Charges that there are 57 card-carrying Communists in the State Department were called "without foundation" in fact yesterday by John Peurifoy, Deputy Undersecretary of State for Administration.

In a sharply worded prepared statement Peurifoy called on the author of the charges—Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.)—to substantiate them. "If you have this information," in a telegram sent Saturday to Senator McCarthy, the State Department official said that "I assume that you have given your information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

The telegram also asserted that "as a loyal American you owe it to your country to inform the officials responsible for any such characters existing in the Government." In a talk Sunday in Reno, Nev., Senator McCarthy named four persons with State Department connections but said he was not calling them traitors or Communists.

In addition to saying there are 57 card-carrying Communists in the State Department, Senator McCarthy also asserted that some 300 employees have been certified to Secretary of State Dean Acheson by the President's loyalty board for termination as disloyal. To this Peurifoy replied:

"The Department has no such figures in its possession and knows

of no Communists who are presently employed. The loyalty review board of the Civil Service Commission has never recommended termination of any employee of the Department of State."

Peurifoy said that to date he has received no reply from Senator McCarthy, whose office said he was out of town yesterday.

The State Department official took up one by one the four per-

sons named Sunday by Senator McCarthy in his Reno speech.

The first, John S. Service, is the only one of those named still employed by the State Department, he said. Service is en route to Calcutta to serve there as United States consul. He was reinstated by the department in August 1945, four days after a Federal grand jury had cleared him of connection with the publication of confidential

information which appeared in the magazine "Amerasia." Before he was reemployed his case was reviewed by the security officer of the department and the loyalty security board, Peurifoy said.

Gustavo Duran, employed until 1945 with the auxiliary foreign service, and Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney, connected with the department for four months only because it absorbed the Foreign

Economic Administration, are no longer with State, he said.

Dr. Harlow Sharpley, head of the Harvard Observatory, never was employed by the department although he is a member of the national commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. He also served in 1945 as a member of the American delegation at the UNESCO conference in London.

G.I.R.

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50 APR 24 1950

THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE

Houston, Texas
February 13, 1950

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STATE DEPARTMENT

Brewster Says G.O.P. Would Get Rid of Reds

A "wholesale cleaning" of left-wing sympathizers from the State Department can be expected if the Republicans win control of congress in this fall's elections, Republican Senator Owen Brewster of Maine said here late Sunday.

"It is high time that the United States got someone in authority who can tell the difference between a red herring and a Red agent," the senator commented tartly.

President Truman, during the congressional investigation of Alger Hiss, referred to it as a "red herring."

"The State Department is infested with these fellows who are well known as left-wing and Communist front sympathizers," Senator Brewster said.

Does this include Secretary of State Dean Acheson?

"You saw how fast he came to the defense of Hiss," the senator remarked. "Isn't that significant?"

Would the "wholesale cleaning" include Acheson?

It would include all left-wing sympathizers from "top to bottom," the senator said firmly.

Senator Brewster arrived here by plane Sunday afternoon and went to the River Oaks home of H. J. Porter, Houston oilman. The senator will address a Lincoln Day dinner of the Republican Women's Club of Harris County at 6:45 p.m. today at the Houston Club.

The Republicans' chances of winning control of congress are better this year than in 1948, when they won a majority in both houses, said the senator, who is chairman of the G. O. P. senatorial campaign committee. He was chairman four years ago, when the G. O. P. triumphed. In 1948, the Republicans had a candidate in Maine, so he was ineligible for the post.

The Republicans will win control of the senate if they gain seven seats, he said. Ten of their seats are at stake in the elections, but only about three are considered "determined battles," according to the senator. One of the latter

is the race of Senator Robert Taft in Ohio, and that is "looking better every day," Senator Brewster said.

Both senatorial seats are open in Connecticut, and the G. O. P. is hopeful of picking up one of its needed seven there, because of widespread unemployment in the state, according to Senator Brewster. New York, Pennsylvania, Idaho and California were mentioned as other states where the Republicans see a good chance of gaining senatorial seats.

Two issues will be emphasized during the campaign, Senator Brewster said. These are the ever-growing national deficit — the budget can and must be balanced, he said — and our "impossible foreign policy."

Our foreign policy, he said is being strongly influenced by the left-wingers, the "tragic" China policy "having come right out of the mouth of Henry Wallace."

Senator Brewster expressed great confidence in J. Edgar Hoover, but said the State Department is muzzling the F. B. I. on such investigations as Alger Hiss. It is impossible to imagine that the Hiss case is an isolated one — there must be others, the senator said.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E.A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

July 2

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McCarthy Names 4, Hedges on Charges

RENO, Feb. 12 (AP).—Senator Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.), who claims the State Department has at least 57 card-carrying Communists on its payroll, has named names—four of them.

But after he had mentioned four names in a speech here, and after references to "traitorous actions" by Government employees, McCarthy said he was not calling any of the four a traitor or a Communist.

Instead, he said, he should have called them "specific cases of people with Communist connections."

During a Lincoln Day talk at a dinner of Nevada Republicans last night, McCarthy said this country had failed to grasp its opportunities to become a world leader at the end of the war.

This, he said, was "because of the traitorous actions of those who have been treated so well by this Nation."

Assails State Department

"This is glaringly true in the State Department. There the bright young men who were born with silver spoons in their mouths are the ones who have been most traitorous."

"Now I know it is very easy for anyone to condemn a particular bureau or department in general terms. Therefore, I would like to cite some specific cases."

"When Chiang Kai-shek was fighting our war, the State Department had in China a young man named John W. Service. He sent back to Washington reports urging that 'communism was the only hope of China.'"

"Two days after Dean Acheson took over as Undersecretary of State, this man, John Service, was not only reinstated in the State Department, but promoted, and finally, under Acheson, placed in charge of all placements and promotions."

"Today, this man Service is on his way to represent the State Department and Acheson in Calcutta—by far and away the most important listening post in the Far East."

"State Department records show no John W. Service, but John Stewart Service now is reported en route to Calcutta as consul. He has been named at congressional hearings as favoring the United States' dealing with Communist China."

"John Stewart Service, born in Chengtu, China, of American parents, is a longtime foreign service officer and served as acting foreign policy adviser to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Japan in 1945."

"His name was mentioned officially in Congress when an investigation was made of confidential Government information that appeared in the magazine Amerasia. Three persons were indicted on conspiracy charges. No action was taken against Service."

Brings Up Second Name

Then McCarthy brought up the name of Gustave Duran and continued:

"Duran was made assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin American affairs. He was taken into the State Department from his job as a lieutenant colonel in the Communist International Brigade."

"Finally after intense congressional pressure and criticism he resigned in 1946 from the State Department. And where do you think he is now?"

"He took over a high-salaried job as chief of the cultural activities section in the office of the assistant secretary general of the United Nations."

"At Old Westbury, N. Y., Duran said that 'I am not now, nor never have been, a Communist or a Communist sympathizer.'"

He said the charge of having

Communist sympathies was first made against him five years ago by J. Parnell Thomas, former congressman and former chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

"An FBI investigation, he said, cleared him completely. Duran added that at the request of his wife, who comes from New Hampshire, Senator Styles Bridges (R., N. H.) also made an investigation and that Bridges found "absolutely no grounds" for the accusation.

"Duran, a Spanish-born naturalized citizen, said today he was a lieutenant colonel not in the International Brigade, but in the legal Spanish Republican army, commanding about 50,000 men, all of them Spaniards."

Alleges "Courier" Charge

McCarthy next mentioned Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney, saying she was "with the Board of Economic Warfare in the State Department."

He said Mrs. Keeney "was named in an FBI report and a House committee report as a courier for the Communist Party while working for the Government."

"And where do you think Mrs. Mary Keeney is?" he asked. "She is now editor in the United Nations Document Bureau."

Mrs. Keeney, 51, is employed in the documents center at the U. N., the section that types and distributes press releases, text of resolutions, and other such material.

Last July 25, a report by the House Un-American Activities Committee said the once actress was a courier for the Communist Party while working for the United States Government in France.

"She denied she had acted as a Communist courier and said, under oath that 'I am not and never have been a member of the Communist Party.'"

"The committee report charged she was seen to pass a large manila envelope to a man suspected of Soviet espionage when she returned from a trip to Europe on March 9, 1946."

"Mrs. Keeney said the envelope contained a volume of French underground resistance literature and that the incident was 'wholly innocent and trivial.'"

"She resigned from the State Department in July, 1946."

McCarthy's fourth name was that of Dr. Harlow Shapley, whom he identified as "former director" of the Harvard Observatory.

McCarthy said Shapley headed a peace conference branded by President Truman as a "tool of Russia." He said the astronomer later was sent by Secretary of State Acheson to be his representative on the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

"Shapley has been head of the Harvard Observatory since 1921 and still is. He was chairman of a peace conference in New York in March, 1946, sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. It was attended by delegations from eastern Europe and was described by the State Department as a sounding board for Russian propaganda."

"Shapley said in New York that McCarthy's charges were 'a complete absurdity and a slanderous lie. It is an irresponsible slander of a type that brings disgrace to the Senate of which he is a member.'"

He said he had "never held a State Department position."

After the talk, a reporter asked McCarthy if, as the text of his speech indicated, he had called these four people traitors.

"I did not," he said. "And you will notice I didn't call them Communists, either."

He added:

"I don't care if these people sue me. It might give me a platform from which to attack them."

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APR 22 1950

The Washington Post
Monday, February 13, 1950

McCarthy Charges 57 In State Department Hold Red Party Cards

By the Associated Press

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 11.—Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin, hopped across the Nation by air yesterday, leaving a trail of accusations that the State Department is employing Communists, many of whom hold influential positions.

He refused to reveal any names to newsmen, but said under certain conditions he would give Secretary of State Acheson the names of "57 card-carrying Communists" in the State Department.

In Washington the Senator's charges brought from Lincoln White, State Department press officer, the assertion: "We know 17 Communist member in the department and if we find any they will be summarily discharged."

Senator McCarthy continued his trip today to Reno, Nev., where he will address a Lincoln Day banquet tonight.

Started Attack Thursday.

The Wisconsin Senator fired his first blast Thursday night in a Republican Lincoln Day dinner in Wheeling, W. Va. He waved a paper and said:

"I have here in my hand a list of 205 that were known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party, and who nevertheless are still working and shaping the policy in the State Department."

Newsmen missed the Senator as his plane stopped in Milwaukee, but they found him in Denver, where he scoffed at Mr. White's denial of his charges. He said he had a complete list of 207 "bad risks" still working in the State Department, and if Secretary Acheson wanted to call him later in Salt Lake City he'd read the list.

Wants to Force "Clean Up."

He asserted he intended to "tell his story over and over until the public gets so tired of it the administration will have to clean up the mess."

When he reached Salt Lake City, he told reporters the terms under which he would give Secretary Acheson the names.

He said he would reveal them if the Secretary telephoned him, and if "Acheson would show his sincerity by having a presidential order revoked, at least insofar as the 57 (who he says are card-carrying Communists) are concerned."

The order prohibits Government departments from turning over loyalty records to congressional committees.

"It would be a waste of effort to give Acheson the names, then have him deny they are Communists and we cannot get the records," Senator McCarthy said.

Explains His Figures.

Explaining his figures concerning the names, he said the President's Loyalty Board screened about 3,000 persons in the State Department. It described 289 of them as "bad risks," he said, and 207 are still in the department.

He asserted that this group includes the "37 card-carrying Communists."

And he declared that most of the 57 are above "the \$5,300 bracket" and hold influential positions.

He said the sources of his information were varied and he would not reveal them. But he added that "the House Un-American Activities Committee should get credit for the initial work."

Besides his address tonight in Reno, he has another speech scheduled at Las Vegas, Nev.

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Date: FEB 11 1950

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**State Dept. Demands
Names of '57 Commies'**

The State Department today challenged Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) to tell the names of the "57 card-carrying Communists" he claims are on its pay roll.

A spokesman said the department would like to know who these employees are. As of now, he said, the department knows of no Communist in the diplomatic service, and "if we find any, they will be fired at once."

Secretary of State Dean Acheson was not available for immediate comment, however, on Sen. McCarthy's offer last night to identify the alleged Communists if Mr. Acheson would contact him. His offer appeared to be part of an all-out Republican campaign for tighter security restrictions within the Federal Government.

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McCarthy Set To Name Reds In State Dept.

57 Carry Cards; He Says in West

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 10 (AP)—Senator McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin said tonight that under certain conditions he would give Secretary of State Acheson the names of "57 card-carrying Communists" in the State department.

He declared he would give Acheson the names if he "would show his sincerity by having a Presidential order revoked, at least insofar as the 57 are concerned. The order prohibits government departments from turning over loyalty records to congressional committees."

"Know of No Reds"

In Washington today, press officer Lincoln White of the State department said of McCarthy's charge:

"We know of no Communist members in the department. If we find any they will be summarily discharged." Acheson was not available for comment in Washington.

"It would be a waste of effort to give Acheson the names, then have him deny they are Communists and we can not get the records."

Very High-Type People

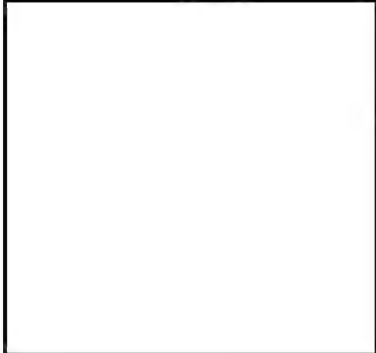
He added that "there are some very high-type people in the State department and they are infinitely disturbed about this whole thing."

McCarthy declared the President's loyalty board screened about 3,000 persons in the State department. It described 289 of them as "bad risks," he said. He declared 207 of these are still in the department and that this group includes "57 card-carrying Communists."

The Wisconsin senator would not reveal the sources of his information.

"The House un-American activities committee should get credit for the initial work," he added.

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State Department

Martin Charges Red Spies Were Hidden 10 Years

By WALTER TROHAN

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1 (CIPS). The State department covered up Communist spying for 10 years, Rep. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, speaker in the Republican 80th Congress, charged today before the Advertising club here.

"It is a matter of official record that the secrets of the pumpkin papers were revealed to an assistant secretary of state in 1939," Martin said. "But the American people did not hear of these stolen documents until 1948."

"Where Were the Secrets?"

"Where were these vital secrets during those 10 long years? Who bottled them up in the cloisters of the State department? Certainly the American people are entitled to hear something better than to hear their secretary of state rush to the defense of his friend, Alger Hiss, convicted of treachery to his country."

Martin's reference was to the visit Whittaker Chambers, chief witness against Hiss, paid to former Secretary of State Berle. In this meeting Chambers, then an editor of Time magazine, confessed he had been a Soviet spy and had secured secrets from Alger Hiss, former assistant secretary of state.

No action was taken against Hiss until the House un-American activities committee in the 80th Congress opened an inquiry into Red spying which led to the Hiss trial.

Red Herring History

Martin attacked the White House defense of Hiss. Mr. Truman had described the disclosures of the House investigation as "a red herring."

"The red herring is a special White House dish—served up to press and radio whenever a projected Communist or fellow-traveler unexpectedly falls into the hands of the law," Martin said.

"When a committee of the House reported in the summer of 1948 that vital State department documents had been stolen, microfilmed, and delivered to couriers for transmission to Moscow—that was a red herring."

"When some of the microfilmed documents were discovered on a Maryland farm, in a hollow pumpkin shell—several weeks after the 1948 election—that was more red herring."

"When the FBI reported to Congress in 1943 that there were more than 2,500 persons on the federal pay roll whose loyalty was open to question—that was the beginning of the red herring era."

"Nevertheless, I feel that there is a real sentiment in America in support of the proposition that we should root out the Communists and fellow-travelers who now frustrate and sabotage operations within the very structure of the federal government itself."

Marzani's Conviction

The 80th Congress set down the principles that Communists have no place in the government of the United States. In that Congress, in 1947-48, we appropriated more than 17 million dollars for a loyalty check of suspected subversives in the federal departments and agencies."

Martin emphasized that the first conviction of a Communist in the government did not come until the Republican Congress in 1947, although the New Deal had then been in power 14 years. Carl A. Marzani, a former State department employee, was found guilty on eleven counts of an indictment charging him with making false statements about his membership and activities in the Communist party. He is serving a prison term.

Martin charged the Democrats on their return to power in the 81st Congress did not renew the appropriation for a loyalty check on government workers.

"This is the one point at which economy in government became a virtue, for the first time since Pearl Harbor," he said.

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STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
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Mr. Nease ✓



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Dishonor by Inference

An American senator has been peppering the nation with speeches stating that the state department has Communist and sympathizers of that political ideology assisting in the formation of our foreign policy. The state department now asks the senator to specifically list such persons.

The F.B.I. checked 16,075 employees without citing any disloyalty according to figures released to the Associated Press by a deputy undersecretary of the state department. Should the senator in question supply the names it will immerse one of our most strategic departments into scalding water.

If, however, the gentleman declines to categorically name the maligned men the continued ambiguity will add impetus to the charge long hurled at the un-American activities committee. Dissenters have been loud in criticizing this group in that it is legally privileged to subpoena anyone to appear for a hearing. The public, in many instances, misconstrues the import of these appearances before a congressional committee.

The man, in the interpretation of some people, has been accused of something, nebulous though it may be in their thinking. The mere fact that he was called for questioning before the committee marks him in their mind as a man at fault. Yet countless people appear before the group only to contribute background information. Many people called under doubt are cleared completely in the subsequent questioning. There is nothing hush-hush or super-secretive about any of this, still the bulk of the public labels anyone going before the committee as a man whose integrity has been questioned.

The same inference is in the senator's speeches. If he fails to list the people whom he mentions so casually in his derogatory phrases then a shadow of intangible dishonor is thrown like a pall of discredit over our state department.

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Acheson's Support of Hiss Ruins His Value as Official

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SHORT VIEWS ON THE NEWS:

The mawkish sentimentality slobbered over Alger Hiss ever since he first went to trial was revolting enough, but not as shockingly significant as Dean Acheson's expression of faith in a trusted government employe found guilty by a federal jury.

"I do not intend to turn my back on Alger Hiss," said the Secretary of State at a press conference following Hiss' conviction on a perjury count which involved the stealing of state documents to be sent to Russia.

Loyalty and compassion are commendable personal qualities, but Mr. Acheson's words do little credit to a man occupying his high official position.

Even among those in Washington who believe that Hiss was convicted unjustly on the word of the unspeakable Whittaker Chambers, there is universal agreement that Secretary Acheson has impaired his usefulness as a government official.

There can be no question of Hiss' guilt. Edwin A. Lahey of our Washington Bureau explains that it was not simply a question of believing either Whittaker Chambers or Alger Hiss.

Hiss was convicted by his own typewriter, the machine that had been used to copy stolen State Department papers for distribution to Soviet agents.

"It was this evidence," says Lahey, "explained to the jury in both Hiss trials by a qualified typewriting expert from the FBI, which was never challenged by the defense. It was unquestionably the evidence which caused the jurors to discard whatever squeamishness they might have had about Chambers' personal character, and vote a verdict that branded Hiss a perjurer and traitor."

The New York Herald-Tribune thought that Acheson's statement "was as courageous as it was Christian."

We emphatically disagree.

How, as Time asks, can the betrayal of one's country become a pardonable offense in the eyes of the Secretary of State?

Mr. Acheson should have the good grace to resign. He has destroyed the last shred of confidence the American people may have had in him.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

FEB 4 1950

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Pennington	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

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106780

BEWARE OF RED ATTACK ON FBI, SENATOR WARNS

Rips State Dept. Coddling of Communism

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)
Washington, Feb. 3—Sen. Malone (R., Nev.) cautioned congress to examine carefully any attacks on the federal bureau of investigation in view of the FBI's record against communism and Red spying. He criticized the state department for strengthening communism for 16 years.



Malone

At the same time, Rep. Hinshaw (R., Cal.) issued a statement similarly warning of attacks on the FBI.

Malone cited the arrest of Klaus Fuchs, British atomic scientist, for giving atomic secrets to Russia; the conviction of 11 Communist party leaders for conspiracy to overthrow the government; and the conviction of Alger Hiss, pers. jurer-spy, as FBI triumphs.

"A Little Peculiar"

"It seems a little peculiar that recent attacks on the FBI should come on the heels of the conviction of Alger Hiss and the conviction of 11 communist leaders last fall," Malone said. "Informed persons believe it was almost entirely due to the diligence of the FBI in securing evidence that these men were convicted."

"In my opinion the members of congress should closely scrutinize any attack on this long dependable arm of the government by any one of known subversive connections who themselves have been under close scrutiny and investigation by the FBI and the congressional committee investigating un-American activities."

Every move that the government has made since 1945, we recognized Russia has been toward strengthening the Communists. There seems to be a dangerous theme running thru events since that date, particularly the conferences at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam. At Yalta, President Roosevelt, with the convicted Mr. Hiss as his adviser, gave Manchuria to the Russians, taking it from China, and gave them Berlin without any means of entry or exit for the other allies. Gen. Marshall stopped the shipment of arms to the Chinese Nationalists in 1946, while the Chinese Communists received arms thru Manchuria, setting the stage for the communist victory in China.

"No Foreign Policy"

"We have no foreign policy whatever. The state department has allowed 95 trade treaties to be made by the ECA, countries with Russia and iron curtain countries, shipping them every conceivable kind of equipment which permits them to consolidate their gains and prepare for World War III. All the while the administration tells us we are fighting a cold war with Russia and the Communists are a menace to us."

"These events and actions from 1934 to the present time should be examined and analyzed by senate and house committees."

The statement by Hinshaw follows:

"On the same day that Dr. Fuchs is arrested as a traitor, it is revealed that Charles A. Horky, a close friend of Alger Hiss and a one-time partner in the former law firm of Secretary of State Acheson, is instigating a congressional investigation of the FBI seeking to handcuff that agency."

"Nation In Danger"

"The FBI played a major role in the Hiss conviction as well as supplying the information which led to the arrest of Dr. Fuchs. The arrest of the British physicist and the Hiss conviction show how the security of our nation was and is in danger. It must be apparent to all clear thinking persons that the security of our nation has been dissipated."

"The friends of Hiss are out to blacken and besmirch the FBI but the American people will not be hoodwinked by such a smoke-screen. The FBI must continue to function unhampered as it has in the past and this fact is most forcibly demonstrated for the people of the nation by the Fuchs arrest."

Handwritten routing slip with names and initials.

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CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

FEB 4 1950

Bridges Demands State Dept. Aides' Loyalty Records

By International News Service

Sen. Bridges (R) of New Hampshire called on the State department yesterday to produce the loyalty records of the U. S. Minister to Switzerland, John Carter Vincent and three other officials.

The other three officials whose records he demanded are John Davies, of the State department's planning board; Walton Butterworth, director of the office of Far Eastern affairs; and John S. Service, director of the department's foreign service personnel.

Interested In China

Bridges told Secretary of State Acheson and Assistant Secretary Puerifoy that he also wanted the names of all department employees who handled Chinese affairs since 1930 and participated in mapping American policy toward Germany since 1944.

The senator made his demand while Acheson and Puerifoy were appearing before a Senate appropriations subcommittee in connection with hearings on a funds bill.

Bridges said he wanted to find out who was "responsible for the tragedy of China" and the "stupidity" of U.S. policy in Germany.

Who Was Responsible

The senator later told newsmen that he sought to determine who was "responsible for the program of dismantling Germany that sent so much of the material to satellite countries and retarded the comeback there which put an extra tax burden on the people of this country."

As for China, Bridges declared: "I want to find out who stopped shipment of American arms to that country."

"I want to find out who gave the orders and whether they came from above or not."

Acheson Is Silent

Bridges said he was asking loyalty records as well as all other data on the four men.

In the past executive agencies have refused to produce loyalty records on their employees for congressional committees.

Neither Acheson nor Puerifoy made any comment on Bridges' request.

Puerifoy told the subcommittee that as far as he knew "there are no Communists in the State department."

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Egan

Mr. Gurnea

Mr. Harbo

Mr. Mohr

Mr. Pennington

Mr. Quinn Tamm

Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

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EX-31

50 JUL 11 1949

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
Page 1 Sec. II

Bridges Demands State Dept. Aides Loyalty Records

By International News Service
Sen. Bridges (R) of New Hampshire called on the State department yesterday to produce the loyalty records of the U.S. Minister to Switzerland, John Carter Vincent, and three other officials.

The other three officials whose records he demanded are John Davies, of the State department's planning board; Walton Butterworth, director of the office of Far Eastern affairs; and John S. Service, director of the department's foreign service personnel.

Interested in China

Bridges told Secretary of State Acheson and Assistant Secretary Puerifoy that he also wanted the names of all department employees who handled Chinese affairs since 1930 and participated in mapping American policy toward Germany since 1944.

The senator made his demand while Acheson and Puerifoy were appearing before a Senate appropriations subcommittee in connection with hearings on a funds bill.

Bridges said he wanted to find out who was "responsible for the tragedy of China" and the "stupidity" of U.S. policy in Germany.

Who Was Responsible

The senator later told newsmen that he sought to determine who was "responsible for the program of dismantling Germany that sent so much of the material to satellite countries and retarded the comeback there which put an extra tax burden on the people of this country."

As for China, Bridges declared: "I want to find out who stopped shipment of American arms to that country."

"I want to find out who gave the orders and whether they came from above or not."

Acheson Is Silent

Bridges said he was asking loyalty records as well as all other data on the four men.

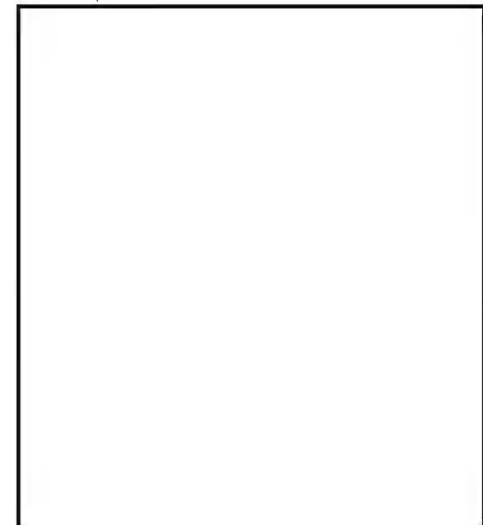
In the past executive agencies have refused to produce loyalty records on their employees for congressional committees.

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Puerifoy told the subcommittee that as far as he knew there are no Communists in the State department.

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162-89749-A-
NOT RECORDED
43 JUL 7 1949

This clipping is from
the morning edition of
The Washington Times Herald
5/2/49
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State Department

61 JUL 19 1949
81

Donnell Was Corrected For Being Quite Right

By The Inquirer Washington Bureau Staff

WASHINGTON, April 11.

SENATOR FORREST C. DONNELL (R., Mo.), the most meticulous belaborer of technicalities in the Senate, was presiding over a late afternoon session on the European recovery bill last week, when Senator Charles W. Tobey (R., N. H.) arose to comment on the prospects of coming to a final vote.

"Is the Senator familiar with the Biblical statement that hope deferred, maketh the heart sick?" Tobey asked acting Majority Leader Francis J. Myers (D., Pa.).

"Long deferred, is it not?" pontificated Donnell from the chair.

Senator Millard Tydings (D., Md.) then arose and was recognized for a point of order.

"The presiding officer has no right to engage in conversation with Senators on the floor," Tydings said.

Everybody laughed.

"The Senator is quite correct," Donnell replied, "and the point of order is sustained."

A Washington newspaper correspondent sent his secretary to the Czechoslovakian Embassy to get a visa on a passport. The secretary asked the taxi driver to wait.

Getting the visa took more time than the secretary thought it would and when she came out she found the taxi driver in a state of agitation.

"Did you think I never was coming out?" asked the secretary. "No," the taxi driver said, "I was trying to figure out what a pretty girl like you would be doing behind the Iron Curtain."

Representative Cliff Cleveland (R., Ohio) recently charged that the supposedly discreet State Department stood high on the list of Government agencies for irresponsible "yak-yak-itty-yak," and in support of his claim cited 378 speeches made by department officials in 328 out-of-town trips that cost the taxpayers \$8,720,201.

Asked to comment on the Representative's charges, a State Department official yak-yak-itty-yakked, "No comment."

Life expectancy:
During a hearing on the Army's appropriation bill the other day, Representative Robert L. F. Sikes (D., Fla.) asked Maj. Gen. H. Feldman, quartermaster general, why the Army's overcoats, costing \$41 apiece, did not wear as long as the Marines' overcoats, costing \$19. Sikes pointed out that it had been testified that the Army coats last one and one-quarter years, while the Marines' coats last four years.

General Feldman tossed the question to a subordinate, who said Army overcoats lasted two years.

"Of course, that is an improvement over a year and a quarter," Sikes admitted, "but how do you explain the difference in cost between \$19 and \$41?"

"There's kersey cloth," the quartermaster spokesman explained. "Ours is a field type of overcoat, consisting of a detachable woolen liner, with an outer water-repellent sheath. Theirs is cheaper to manufacture."

Sikes still wanted to know why the Army overcoat was considered better, giving only half the wear.

"I cannot discuss the relative life expectancy of the two garments; I am not familiar with the two overcoats," the quartermaster spokesman said despondently.

—Edited by John C. O'Brien

61 JUN 27 1949

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Philadelphia Inquirer

April 12, 1949

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EX-9

Broadway

By DANTON WALKER

Manhattan Memoranda

Real object of the North Atlantic Treaty, according to one Washington observer, is to keep Russia from permanently quitting the United Nations. As it is, Deputy Foreign Minister Gromyko is set to stage one of his temporary walkouts as a protest against the pact. . . . Turkish Foreign Minister Necmeddin Sadak will arrive in Washington this week to discuss with President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson a Mediterranean defense alliance patterned after the North Atlantic Treaty. . . . Don't be surprised if Gen. Eisenhower never does return to Columbia University. The story going the rounds of the capital is that President Truman has tipped off any interested parties that his choice of President for 1952 is and will be like Eisenhower. . . . A government agency is continuing its investigation of the death by suicide, accident or murder of former State Department official Laurence Suggan, who plunged from a midtown Manhattan skyscraper last December.

Ullrich Haupt, announced to appear in support of Elisabeth Bergner in "Iphigenie auf Tauris" at the Barbizon-Plaza Theatre (with the Players From Abroad troupe), is the same Ullrich Haupt, who testified against Axis Sally (Mildred Gillars). . . . The Hollywood left wingers, thwarted in hearing the recent "cultural and peace" rally speakers, will use recordings made during the Madison Square Garden meeting. . . . Secretary Snyder's dinner feeding off the Government's new bond drive April 19 will have Jane Pickens heading the post-prandial entertainment. . . . Madison Square Garden has influenced many a career, but not often has a sports fiasco pushed one of its victims into politics. Gorgeous George, under his real name, George Wagner, is going to run for councilman in Hawthorne, Calif. . . . Emile Boreo arrives in New York, a very sick man, for special treatment. Benny Gaines, Florida hotel man, has sent Lou Walters a \$1,000 check to start a Boreo fund with AGVA.

The AFL will stage an all-out fight to unionize Chicago's big department stores and Windy City officials are preparing for violence. . . . Pleadings are being drafted for a court case involving a major New Jersey newspaper which will kick up a bitter family feud. A Washington lawyer has tried to patch things up with no results. . . . The District Attorney is hoping to weed out some very unfortunate details in the \$4,000,000 custody suit of a late millionaire whose surviving sister will point an accusing finger at several prominent lawyers. . . . Chris Cross, the bandleader (real name Edgar Cannavaro) has filed petition for bankruptcy. . . . Explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson has taken a house in Greenwich Village on St. Luke's Place (near Jimmy Walker's old home) in which to store his library of 39,000 books.

Rita Johnson, now well enough to resume work, will team with Estelle Taylor for a tour of veterans' hospitals. . . . The paintings owned by Mr. and Mrs. Burgess Merediths (Paulette Goddard) were put up for auction at the Parke-Bernet Galleries this week. . . . Billy Rose has accomplished one thing on his world tour; he has arranged to have \$5 fees sent to those columnists whose stuff is being lifted in Shanghai and Tokyo. . . . Starting sometime in April, NBC will launch a \$25,000 give-away show in opposition to Jack Benny. . . . If they get around to doing a life of Harry Richman on the screen, Tony Martin is expected to play the lead. . . . Irwin Shaw, author of "The Young Lions," among other things, planning to go to Israel to write a drama with that background. . . . Sammy Kaye's orchestra will be the subject of an article in the Russian-language publication "America," distributed by our State Department in the USSR—to show how Americans play.

"Dear Dan: Being an old Daily News reporter my own self, it gives me great pride to tell you that you knew more about my son than I did! I knew that Jerry Reed had been boxing in the Marines because a fight promoter who was pursuing him last year told me. But I didn't know (as you wrote) that he was a champ with 88 knockouts and 8 decisions in his favor. Incidentally, in your history researches, you should know about this house at 7 W. 46th St. where we have our office. It was Diamond Jim's house and this room is the famous dining room which had the sketches by Charles Dana Gibson (and signatures of other famous first nighters of that day right on the walls. It has bullet-proof shutters, vintage of 1870, which I am afraid wouldn't stop a modern gangster. . . . Liadora Bennett.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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NOT RECORDED
65 JUN 20 1949

FROM THE

News
APR 6 1949

BY N. Y. DIVISION

63 JUL 19 1949

State Dept. run on Spot in Senate

By Drew Pearson

State Department officials have certainly put themselves on the spot in the Senate. They have let a group of Republican Senators pick up the State Department's own policy on Indonesia and demand that it be carried out.

This can be the first serious foreign - affairs rift of the new Truman Administration.



What makes Pearson things embarrassing for the State Department is that its own delegates to the United Nations took the lead in opposing Dutch aggression against Indonesia. The Indonesian statement of Dr. Philip Jessup, United States delegate to the U. N., was one of the most masterful ever delivered. It set an example to the world. Behind his forthright denunciation of Dutch aggression was the knowledge that once the peace machinery of the United Nations is weakened it will become as flabby as the old League of Nations. And in Indonesia, the Dutch were just as brazen in thumbing their noses at U. N. peace efforts as the Jap warlords in Manchuria were with the league.

But after the State Department took this fine public stand, several Democratic Senators drafted a resolution supporting it and going one step further. They wanted to cut off Marshall Plan aid to Holland, which actually has financed the Dutch army in Indonesia.

When the State Department got wind of the resolution, however, Bob Lovett, then Acting Secretary of State, phoned Majority Leader Scott Lucas of Illinois, asking him to lay off. The resolution, he said, must be blocked.

GOP Grabs Ball

Lucas, somewhat against his better judgment, did so. Obediently the Democratic Senators pulled in their horns—on the promise that new Secretary of State Acheson would come up to the Senate and explain his view on the resolution.

Senator Lucas pointed out that Acheson had just become Secretary of State and might not agree with retired Undersecretary Lovett, so it was only fair to hear him. Therefore the Democratic Senators waited—and waited—and waited some more. Acheson did not show. Finally, State Department Counselor Chip Bohlen telephoned to say that Secretary Acheson would not come at all. Instead, he, Bohlen, offered to explain things to the Senators.

By this time, the Senators were hopping mad. When a dozen leading Democratic Senators ask for views of the Secretary of State it is customary for him to appear before them. That was why Democratic Senators refused to hear Bohlen, said they would hear Acheson or no one.

While the Democrats were being obedient Democrats, however, the Republicans picked up the ball. They introduced a resolution identical with that prepared by the Democrats, supporting the State Department's stand against the Dutch in Indonesia, but asking the State Department really to carry out its words by cutting off the American ECA subsidy to the Dutch army.

They intend to make a major attack on the Administration, charging the State Department with delivering fine phrases before the United Nations while playing footsie with the Dutch aggressors under the U. N. table. And it looks as if they were right.

Gratitude Gifts

What different States are doing with their Gratitude Train gifts: New York City converted the veterans' center into a virtual museum tastefully displayed French gifts in showcases. Thousands lined up to see them. . . . Massachusetts will conduct an essay contest in high schools on French-American friendship, giving nonhistoric gifts as prizes to winners. . . . Ohio will mount its 40-and-8 boxcar on wheels for a tour of the State.

Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry will display the 40-and-8 box car for a month, together with the French gifts, after which they will be taken around the State. . . . Some States have offered high schools a chance to display gifts, provided manual-training class build proper glass cases for display.

Merry-Go-Round

President Truman has placed his entire domestic program in the hands of Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan, an able citizen. All members of the Cabinet have been told by Truman to take orders from Brannan in testifying for the Truman domestic program. On the

legislative front, Brannan is now Assistant President . . .

Testifying before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on territorial affairs, congressional delegate A. Fernos-Isern of Puerto Rico reported there wasn't a single breach of the peace when Puerto Rico elected its first Governor. "The people accepted the verdict of the polls," said the Puerto Rican delegate. "How different from the people of the United States," commented Chairman Joe O'Mahoney. "We rejected the polls" . . .

After VFW National Commander Lyall Beggs retired as District Attorney for Dane County, Wis., he defended a drunk he had previously prosecuted twice for tipsy driving. Chief witness was a WCTU woman, who testified that

she had never even smelled whiskey. "How, then, did you know that the defendant was drunk?" asked Beggs. "He had a glassy stare," replied the lady. When the defendant took the stand, the first question Beggs asked was, "How's your eyesight?" "Okay in my good eye," was the reply. "My other eye is glass." Beggs won the case . . .

Democratic Senators who have been working nights to repeal the Taft-Hartley law complain privately that the American Federation of Labor's chief lobbyist, Lewis Hines, is secretly veering against labor. Publicly Hines takes the official AFL stand, but privately, say the Democrats, he seems very palsy-walsy with Republican Senators Bob Taft of Ohio and J. Edgar Martin of Pennsylvania.

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Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

52 MAR 8 1949 875

WASHINGTON POST

Page _____

Date _____

106781

Nichols

Players Excellent, Film Exploitable

"STATE DEPARTMENT—FILE 649"
(Film Classics)

Producer.....Sigmund Neufeld
Director.....Peter Stewart
Original screenplay.....Milton Raison
Photography.....Jack Greenhalgh
Art direction.....Edward Jewell
Musical score.....Lucien Cailliet
Musical supervision.....David Chudnow
Edited by.....Holbrook N. Todd

Cast: Virginia Bruce, William Lundigan, Jonathan Hale, Frank Ferguson, Richard Loo, Philip Ahn, Raymond Bond, Milton Kibbee, Victor Sen Yung.
(Running time—87 minutes)

"State Department—File 649" offers an excellent cast in a story whose State Department angle is highly exploitable. The film itself, however, fails to fulfill any of the promise contained in the material. It is a slowly paced, choppy drama of political intrigue in the Orient involving a stereotyped portrait of an old-fashioned war lord.

The yarn casts William Lundigan as a young foreign service man who is given a post in China due to his familiarity with the Northern region. From the moment he sets foot in the Orient his life is in danger. He comes to grips with Richard Loo, a revolutionary war leader, and sacrifices himself to bring about Loo's doom.

Both Lundigan and Virginia Bruce are much too personable to be wasted on such trivia. The same may be said of the supporting cast which includes such excellent players as Jonathan Hale, Richard Loo, Philip Ahn, Raymond Bond, and Milton Kibbee.

Jack Greenhalgh's Cinecolor photography is a decided asset, as is the help of Cinecolor director Clifford Shank.

Hollywood Reporter

2-9-49

62-37147-A-

NOV 20 1949

RECEIVED

Feb 11 1949

State Department

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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SUBVERSIVES

Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), head of the Senate sub-committee responsible for State Department funds, said his group expects Secretary of State Dean Acheson to tighten department security regulations. McCarran called present security measures lax and made it clear his group will quiz Acheson closely on plans to crack down on subversives. Acheson already has told another Senate committee he will do everything he can to weed subversives from the department.

G.I.R.-7

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EX-17

5

1949

File

5-8-49

56 APR 4 1949

FINAL

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

XXIX EDITION

DATE January 28, 1949

man

Says US Embassy Man Wrote Anti-Soviet Blast

ind

George Morgan, State Department "Soviet expert," is author of the "Historicus" article in the current Foreign Affairs on Stalin's alleged disbelief in peaceful co-existence of Socialist and capitalist systems, according to Herald Tribune columnist Stewart Alsop.

The article, which has created much press discussion, is an obvious effort to give a theoretical cover to the U. S. State Department's imperialist and militarist policy by pleading alleged Soviet doctrine of the inevitability of war.

Morgan is first secretary of the American embassy in the USSR.

Alsop admits, in his Sunday column, that Stalin's "conviction is predicated on the belief that the non-Soviet system must inescapably lead to economic collapse, hideous mass suffering and the final desperate expedient of war ordained by the ruling class in an attempt to obliterate the rival Soviet system."

Alsop argues that the U. S. must prove to the Russians that capitalism need not collapse. Meanwhile, he says, it must muster overwhelming military strength.

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RECORDED 158

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63 MAR 17 1949

This is a clipping from
Page 5 of the
Daily Worker

Date 12-28-48

Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

57 MAR 29 1949 970

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File

State Dept. Details

Safety Precautions

By The Associated Press

State Department officials yesterday revealed five security measures taken in recent years:

1. The coding of messages to foreign embassies is now handled by machines rather than by hand; and machine codes are subject to quick changes and to complexity of uses which make it extremely difficult if not impossible for an important message in code to be read by foreign agents.

2. Since early in the war, the State Department and other Government agencies have carried on campaigns against loose talk and careless handling of information. Clerks and stenographers are now believed to be as aware of the danger of "leaks" as top officials are supposed to have been.

3. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has "screened" State Department personnel and the employees of other key agencies from top to bottom. Officials said everybody working in the State Department has now been checked by the FBI for security.

4. Documents containing secret information are controlled by limited distribution among officials, and by a system of detailed checking on where each document is at any time. In addition, filing cabinets in all offices are regularly inspected and any important cabinet when open has a red sign warning the people responsible for it that it is open.

5. Messages which are sent and received in code are constantly checked by a cryptographic unit of

the State Department to determine as far as possible where the code has been broken, and persons who are not supposed to know it. As far as security against Communists goes, officials added the point that Communist organizations in this country are now so well known to the Government that it would be difficult for them to place agents in Government positions in the face of existing security regulations.

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JAN 10 1949

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This clipping is from

Page _____ of the

Washington Post 12-9-48

62 JAN 14 1949

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U.S. Reprimands State Dept. Aide

The State department has formally reprimanded assistant visa chief Robert C. Alexander for telling a congressional committee that subversive aliens were entering this country through the United Nations.

The department announced last night that the case was closed, apparently ruling out Alexander's demand for a public hearing on the charges against him.

He cannot appeal to the civil service commission as he might have done if the department had gone to the limit of its punitive powers and fired him, suspended him temporarily or transferred him to another job.

The formal reprimand was administered personally to Alexander Wednesday evening by Assistant Secretary of State John E. Peurifoy, and was entered on Alexander's 31-year record with the department.

Department spokesmen pointed out, however, that it was the mildest punishment that could have been imposed under the circumstances. They said it could be erased from Alexander's record at any time his superiors decide to do so.

Alexander was found guilty by a departmental board after a three-man citizens' committee examined top-secret department records and declared that his statements to Congress were "irresponsible" and without factual basis.

The citizens' committee was appointed by Secretary of State Marshall, who personally challenged Alexander's testimony and asked an investigation of them.

Alexander had asked for a public hearing, but his request was turned down on the grounds that

the evidence on which he based his testimony to Congress could not be opened to public scrutiny. He had told the congressional committee in secret session that many subversives had entered the United States on United Nations passports, and he submitted a long list of alleged subversives.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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43 NOV 2 1948

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File 588m

BULLDOG
62 NOV 9

WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD
APRIL EDITION
10-22-48

Foe of UN Reds Bars Secret Quiz

By DAVID SENTNER

N. Y. Journal-American Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Robert C. Alexander, veteran State Department official, charged with departmental misconduct for testifying before a Senate committee regarding the influx of subversives through the United Nations, today declined to appear before a one-man, star-chamber hearing on the grounds his guilt already had been presumed.

The patifou's assistant chief of the visa division, labeled the hearing scheduled for today as an unfair, unconstitutional proceeding steeped in secrecy and depriving him of attendance of counsel.

THREATENS SUIT.

Alexander, nemesis of the pro-Soviet bloc in the State Department, through counsel, indicated he would bring a libel suit against the civilian committee appointed by the department which asserted it was "shocked by the manner in which these serious charges" were made by Alexander involving UN Communists.

Arthur J. Hilland, attorney for Alexander, informed Arch K. Jean, chief of the State Department's division of departmental personnel, that his client did not consider the proposed hearing more than "an interview."

Jean, who signed the charges, was slated to preside over the hearing, a fact which made him judge, jury and prosecutor, Hilland pointed out.

HITS DEPARTMENT'S TACTICS.

Hilland wrote Jean that the scheduled secret hearing indicated that the Department intends to persist in its intention to deny Mr. Alexander the benefit of the traditional presumption of innocence, to which he is entitled, and further intends to continue to proceed upon a presumption of guilt, as it has in all of the proceedings that have occurred in this case.

The attorney for Alexander, who has 31 years of exemplary departmental service behind him, criticized the department for failing to make public the detailed reply of his client regarding the charges.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
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Mr. Gandy	_____

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76 OCT 26 1948

EX-1

File 588M

CLIPPING FROM THE

Journal-American

DATED OCT 5 1948

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

61 NOV 2 1948

Anti-Red Denied Public Hearing

By DAVID SENTNER

N. Y. Journal-American Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Robert C. Alexander, State Department career man, has been denied a public hearing on departmental charges of misconduct and dereliction of duty for warning a Senate committee of the influx of Communists into the United Nations.

A secret hearing has been set for next Tuesday. It was learned, and Alexander's attorneys will decide today whether they will urge him not to attend, in view of their specific request that the case be tried in open session.

Furthermore, one week has elapsed since Alexander, assistant visa chief of the State Department, filed a formal reply to the charges, and the department has refused to make the contents public.

Alexander, 31 years in State Department service, contended the charges, which may result in his dismissal, violate the anti-gag Congressional statute which protects civil service employees testifying before Congressional committees.

CITES SPECIFIC CASES.

He reiterated his testimony that the national security was endangered by UN harboring of subversives, and attached a lengthy list of specific cases of alien Communists who had been admitted through UN.

The attempt to discipline Alexander, it was learned from authoritative sources, originated in the remnants of the pro-Soviet bloc in the State Department.

The move is intended to "set him" for his long record of opposition to the granting of visas to alien Reds.

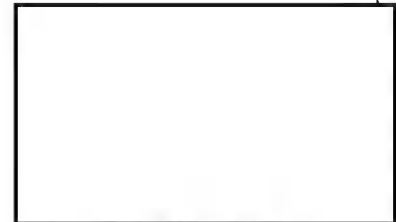
In the event the departmental hearing results in disciplinary action against Alexander, Rep. John McDowell (R.-Pa.), is prepared "to go to bat" on the floor of Congress for the patriotic career man.

CONFIRMS TESTIMONY.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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EX-1

File 5 JSM

N. Y. Journal-American

DATED..... OCT 1 1948
FORWARDED BY DIVISION

US 5TH FLOOR

8-18-100 291348

Group for women

Anti-Red Aide Denies Charges Of State Dept.

By DAVID SENTNER

N. Y. Journal-American Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—

Robert C. Alexander, veteran career official, today recorded his denial of State Department charges of "misconduct and dereliction of duty" for warning a Senate committee that the United Nations was harboring hundreds of subversives.

The patriotic visa official in a formal reply to departmental charges, stuck to his story of national security being threatened by the permitted influx of alien Communists through international organizations.

He countercharged through his attorneys that the State Department had found him guilty before being granted a hearing and that the Constitutional right to freedom of speech, guaranteed under a civil service anti-gag statute, was being violated.

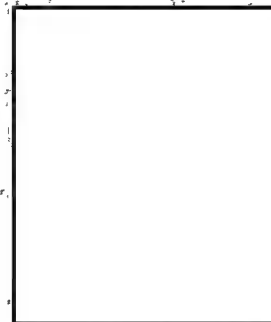
The unprecedented disciplinary action against a Federal employee for testifying before Congress, is attributed by Congressional lead-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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76 OCT 26 1948



EX-25

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. *Journal American*

DATED SEP 25 1948
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

50 NOV 1 1948 88

Anti-Red Aide Denies State Dept. Charges

Continued from First Page

ers as retaliation for Alexander's consistent departmental opposition against granting visas to Communists.

Alexander, assistant visa chief in the State Department, in his detailed answer to the charges filed with his superior, flatly asserted there "was ample factual basis for his testimony before the

Senate Committee" and substantiated his statement with names and dates.

The State Department, while not releasing the text of the reply, announced that hearing in the Alexander case would be set some time next week.

COMPLETE DEFENSE.

Alexander's attorneys declared their client's answer "contains a complete defense to all the charges preferred against him."

They revealed the State Department charges were based on his testimony before the Senate committee and that his "irresponsible statements" had not been taken up with higher officials before he presented them.

Alexander's attorneys, Arthur J. Hilland, James R. Murphy and George C. Warner Jr., declared that the State Department procedure "had found Alexander guilty before affording him a chance to answer the charges."

CHALLENGES DUTY.

The department's action, they pointed out, challenges the duty of government officials to provide Congress with information, as contained in specific legislation.

The attorneys referred to the statute which prohibits "any interference" with the right of Federal officials to testify before congressional committees.

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U. S. VISA AID LISTS REDS IN U. N. SERVICE

Alexander Has Names of 62
He Says Have or Had
Communist Tie-ups.

CONSIDERS 250 AS SUSPECTS

Public Hearings Likely on His
Charges, Which Brought Rebuke
From Department Chiefs.

By EDWARD KELLOR

Special to The New York Times

Robert C. Alexander, chief of the visa section of the State Department, who was accused by supporters of misconduct and dereliction of duty following his charges that the United Nations is honeycombed with international and domestic Communists, will reply to his accusers tomorrow. It has been learned here today.

Alexander, for thirty-one years a State Department expert on visa matters, blasted the U. N. Reds in an unprecedented move to alert the international organization to the dangers of Communist infiltration. A three-man board, appointed by Secretary of State Marshall, backed Alexander and set the stage for a high-level battle that has already involved the Immigration subcommittee headed by Senator Revercomb (R-W, Va.).

Revercomb is meeting today with his staff to determine the next move in Alexander's defense. All signs point to a public hearing. Staff members in Alexander's section of the State Department have come forward to his defense. His case is considered a "cause celebre" in the department.

Was List of 62.

As proof of his assertions that Reds have filtered into the United Nations, Alexander has prepared a long list of officials of the international organization with Communist connections. Fifteen are positively active in the United States and forty-seven who were connected with Kremlin policies before joining the U. N. staff, and who have displayed little evidence of a change of heart since coming to the United States.

One official, a member of the Central Committee and Politburo of the Palestine Communist party, is a member of the U. N., according to information in The Sun's possession. Another is General Secretary of the Communist party in Colombia. A third is a member of the Arab Communist party, now connected with U. N. Three additional U. N. officials, all listed in the Canadian Royal Commission report on Communist espionage as having co-operated with the Russian spy masters, were allowed visas to enter the United States and serve as U. N. officials over vigorous protests put forward by Alexander.

The United Nations has 900 employees. Of this number almost 200 are considered suspects by Alexander, due to their activities as Communist sympathizers or party members in the countries of their birth. A Communist member of the Denmark Parliament, for instance, is a United Nations representative for that country. Another individual, on the United Nations staff, has been busy since entering the United States as a speaker at the California Labor School, a Communist enterprise. Still others have written for the Daily Worker, contributed to its support and have put out funds for the Abraham Lincoln School, another Red affiliate.

Gets Backing in One Case.

One individual, a woman, applied for a visa to enter the United States from Spain for purposes of conferring with U. N. officials. Her record of Communist activity was so harrowing that Alexander took his protests against her entry to the top echelon of the State Department. Intervention by Marshall to block her entry. This is the only known instance of the department backing up Alexander so completely. In the case of the Reds involved

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and was overruled in the three instances. Lieut. Col. Motinow, trigger man of the Soviet spy ring in Canada, according to the Royal Commission report, came direct from there to the U. N. after Alexander's protests. Higher officials in the State Department overruled the visa section. A second case following the same pattern involved a woman, Hermina Kabinowich, a confessed member of the Red net in Canada, who wanted a visa to Mexico. Alexander refused, but was overruled again. The Kabinowich woman served as a U. N. commission in Mexico, according to the report. Another Red spy, convicted in the Canadian courts on espionage charges and sentenced to five years, crossed the United States into Mexico while awaiting higher court action on an appeal of her sentence. Her visa was approved after Alexander had refused to issue it.

Spy Hunters Told Code Was Insecure

By The Associated Press

Congressional spy hunters made public yesterday testimony of a former ambassador to Russia that President Roosevelt shared "the general impression" that the State Department secret code during the war was "not secure."

The testimony was given to a one-man subcommittee (Representative Richard M. Nixon (R., Calif.) of the House Committee on Un-American Activities at Los Angeles Thursday by Admiral W. H. Standley, retired. He was ambassador to Russia from February, 1942, until October, 1943.

Standley testified that President Roosevelt occasionally used the Navy code instead of the State Department code in sending messages to the Ambassador because he was concerned over leaks of information.

So he raised the issue with the State Department, Standley said, "and I cannot recall just how I relayed the information back to the effect that the President felt that he could not trust the State Department code."

He said it was "common knowledge at that time that there were leaks from the State Department" and that the codes "were insecure."

Self-described former Communists have testified to the committee that it was during this period that a well-organized Communist spy ring was operating in Washington.

Standley said he did not know whether State Department leaks were caused by "disloyal personnel" or by an insecure code. He was not asked whether the leaks continued after the switch to the Navy code.

Committee members arranged for a closed session here Monday to question Louise Branstetter, 40-year-old New Yorker who has been identified in previous testimony as a social acquaintance of prominent Russians in this country.

Next Wednesday the committee will go to New York to question Mrs. Oksana Kasenkina, Russian school teacher whose freedom leap last month from the Soviet consulate in New York led to recall of Soviet Consul General Jacob Lomakin. Mrs. Kasenkina is recovering at Roosevelt Hospital, where she will be questioned in the presence of reporters.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓

State Department Code not secure

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ment pending, he charged any com-
reply to the charged any com-
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the reply. If the charged him.
held, he could be discha- make
pende, or reprimanded in
is considered unlikely in vie-
his long service in the State De-

The 327 cases referred to include eight in which Mr. Alexander claimed indicated subversive activity within the United States before affiliation with an international organization; seven in which he claimed indicated subversive activity after such affiliation; 49 in which he deemed to show some form of subversive activity before the alien arrived in this country; and 263 in which he considered the aliens involved to be of the Communist Party.

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State Dept. Charges Aide With Neglect

The State Department has filed charges of neglect and dereliction of duty against Robert C. Alexander, assistant chief of its visa division, it was disclosed yesterday.

Alexander was one of three State Department officials who told a congressional subcommittee last July that hundreds of



subversive aliens were entering the United States under United Nations credentials.

His testimony created a sensation at the time but was found to be groundless by a 3-man committee of private citizens appointed by Secretary Marshall to investigate it. The committee found Alexander's story "irresponsible in its lack of factual support," and said he "had never made a persistent effort to bring his worry about U. N. aliens to the attention of policy-making officials."

In bringing charges against Alexander the department risked the displeasure of Senator Chapman Revercomb, chairman of the subcommittee, which took the testimony. Revercomb had defended the right of any subordinate official to testify without hindrance from his superiors.

A department spokesman said yesterday that Alexander had been charged under regular civil service procedure. The complaints against him were set forth in a letter sent to Alexander September 9, and no further step would be taken, the spokesman said, until Alexander had answered them.

Under civil service rules, Alexander has the right to reply fully. He also can have a public hearing before Arcin K. Jean, the department's personnel chief, who stated the charges against him.

After getting Alexander's reply, the department may decide to take no further action, or may issue a reprimand, or may even suspend or dismiss him, although dismissal was thought unlikely yesterday in view of Alexander's 31 years of service.

In any event, Alexander can appeal to the Civil Service Commission to determine whether the department followed proper procedures. If the commission finds evidence of improper handling, it can order a new action.

Alexander declined yesterday to comment to a reporter, saying any statement would have to come from his lawyer. He is expected to base his defense on the argument that civil service employees are entitled to protection against retaliatory action prompted by testimony before congressional committees.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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Visa Official Facing Trial

Robert C. Alexander, assistant chief of the visa division of the State department, who charged before a Senate subcommittee that "subversive elements" have entered the United States through the aegis of the U.N., has been ordered to stand by for official disciplinary action, it was learned last night.

The \$8,500-a-year official, who has been with the department for 31 years, was told he will have to answer charges of "misconduct and dereliction of duty."

He has requested a hearing on the accusations and has been supplied counsel by the Senate judiciary subcommittee on immigration and naturalization, it was learned.

State department action followed submission of a report by a three-man "citizens' committee" which was appointed by Secretary of State Marshall to investigate Alexander's charges.

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Rd. K. Baurgardner

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Raw Deal.

Robert C. Alexander, Assistant Chief of the Visa Division of the State Department, has been and is, throughout tough years, when official policy favored Communists, a loyal, patriotic and efficient public official. He has been an American without pink or red trimmings.

Called before a committee of Congress, he told the truth, namely that a large number of Russian and satellite agents come into the United States through the United Nations which enjoys special privileges. Mr. Alexander knows whereof he speaks because watching those who enter the United States is his business. He has been noting the abuse of American hospitality during all the years that alien agents were given sanctuary here—some of whom, at long last, and during a campaign year when Communism is an issue, are being deported to their mother country.

Incidentally, he knows, because of his official position, that when Soviet Russia declines to accept a deportee he remains in this country, benefiting from our free and prosperous institutions while hating this country and working against it. I once suggested that such persons be placed on an island in the Bering Sea where they could look at Siberia and worship the Kremlin from afar without any of the amenities and benefits of American life.

As soon as Mr. Alexander testified, the officials of the United Nations let out a howl and those Americans who bootlick everything alien and un-American complained. Mr. Victor Hoo, a Chinese official of the United Nations, spoke about the difficult conditions under which they work here, which astonished me because Mr. Hoo would have had to work under much more difficult conditions in Nanking where he has not resided for many years during the past quarter of a century. Life in the United States as a U. N. official is exceedingly pleasant for Mr. Hoo as it is for all U. N. folk who come from countries where conditions are tough.

So, Mr. Marshall, our Secretary of State, let down one of his subordinates, who could not have testified at all without his chief's consent, saying some such

stupidity as that Mr. Alexander is like a policeman and therefore is exaggerating wrongdoing, which silliness has nothing to do with anything except that it let Marshall out. That is an old Army game and has no uses in civilian life.

Then they appointed a three-man citizens committee which quickly exonerated the United Nations, producing no evidence of any kind except its own obiter dicta that what Mr. Alexander said is not so. It is suggested that their whitewash must have been arranged by James H. Rowe Jr., the only careerist of the three men who were permitted to see Government files that had been refused to an official congressional committee by Mr. Truman.

Then, as is now becoming usual, the whole business explodes in all their highly polished faces. Mr. Jacob Lomakin is kicked out of the United States and even before he leaves our shores he intimates that he will soon be back, and on board ship he says that he expects to be back in the United States. How does he expect to come to this country? Why, naturally, through the United Nations.

In other words, because the United Nations is situated in the United States, this country has lost control of its gates. Anybody can get in if he can manage to be appointed to a United Nations job, to one of its commissions, to one of its delegations, or even as a correspondent assigned to it. If that is not an opening for spies, for subversive agents, for enemies of this country, then nothing can be. And what is more, many of these people enjoy extra-territorial privileges which means that they can live in the United States without being subject to our laws.

If Jacob Lomakin comes back to the United States via the United Nations and our Government does nothing about it, the citizens ought to rise up and dump that kidnaper ex-Soviet Consul-General in the Atlantic Ocean. Let him swim to his motherland.

And if Secretary of State Marshall, to win some applause from the leftists, tries to crucify a fine American official, such as Robert C. Alexander is, then Congress ought to act and quick.

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Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
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 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Red Stand to Help Set U. S. Export Policy

By The Associated Press

Secretary of Commerce Sawyer indicated yesterday that Russia's own attitude and actions will help determine what she may buy from the United States.

At the same time, he said he does not believe this country can control or build up the war strength of other nations through issuance or denial of export licenses.

Sawyer said the United States has no agreement or policy to prevent shipments of industrial goods to Russia and Soviet-dominated eastern Europe.

We do not intend to place an embargo on shipments to any country of eastern Europe," he said at a news conference. "We get benefits from the exchange of goods with them."

It had been predicted that the Secretary would disclose just what goods can and can't be sold to Russia under the new trade policy, but he did not do it.

And he left still very much in doubt the fate of about 21 million dollars worth of Soviet orders for American goods tied up by a virtual ban on industrial shipments to Russia clamped down March 1.

The State Department meanwhile revealed the sale of surplus munitions to Argentina. Until a year ago, Argentina was barred from buying American war goods.

Sold on March 19.

The munitions, sold March 19, included "miscellaneous shells, directors, machine guns, gun mounts, eight finders and aiming circles."

The original value was \$4,413,936. Argentina paid us \$248,604.

The State Department report also listed the sale of 17 small vessels to Greece for \$1,560,000. Also listed were sales of military supplies and equipment to China, the Philippines, Uruguay, Ecuador, Haiti, Guatemala, Belgium, and Canada.

Sawyer's report on sales to eastern Europe had been long-awaited. Officials have acknowledged that millions of dollars' worth of

American firms on Russian orders is piling up storage charges in warehouses.

They said some firms are concerned about these charges, as well as payments. Further, Russia may sue because of down payments made on the goods.

"The policy with reference to shipments to Russia and eastern Europe is still not finally fixed," Sawyer told newsmen. "Each commodity will be licensed (for export) after consideration of various factors."

He did not say what these factors are. He said he did not think

there is any special military veto on such shipments, but suggested that reporters check "military authorities" on that.

Sawyer's predecessor, W. Averell Harriman, had told a news conference earlier that the armed forces held a veto power over all shipments that "might contribute to" Russia's war potential.

Sawyer said the American policy must remain "flexible." He said that later on he would make public the classes of goods, and dollar amounts, of items licensed for shipment to the Soviet bloc since March 1.

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9 to 4:30

State Department Will Lose 250-300 Jobs Here on July 1

JOHN CRAMER

Here is the latest on that coming slash in State Department's staff here:

Under its new appropriation bill, State will have to cut its Washington personnel by 250 to 300 employees during the new fiscal year starting July 1.

Part of this cut will be made almost immediately, and will involve outright lay-off of 100 to 150 workers.

Officials hope that normal attrition—turnover and the like—will take care of the rest of the cut in a period of several months. That, however, is not completely certain yet. And it's still possible—not probable—that the initial 100 to 125 lay-offs will have to be followed by others later.

Per Cent Extra

Your Government Reporter learns:

That the Post Office Department now officially has ordered 25 per cent extra pay for its employees in Hawaii.

That the Hoover Commission (Government Reorganization) has launched a study of firings for use in Federal agencies—and also ratings as a result of "Fair" or "Unsatisfactory" efficiency ratings.

That the Commission also is looking into the workings of Federal employee suggestion systems.

That the Selective Service System plans to use emergency indefinite appointments for the great majority of the 10,000 paid employees be hired by that agency—if and when Congress approves revival of draft.

That the Federal Employee Loyalty Review Board has ruled that loyalty investigations will not be required for the 100,000 volunteer workers who will staff Selective Service's local draft boards.

That Arthur McLean, personnel director at Federal Security Agency, has been appointed assistant director of Federal-state relations for that agency. Glen Stahl has been named acting personnel director.

St Between Us

to Labor Department and Federal Security Agency employees. House and Senate conferees are scheduled to meet Monday at 10 a. m. on the pending appropriations bills of your

agencies. Among other things, they will decide:

(1) Whether U. S. Employment Service remains in Labor Department or returns to Federal Security.

(2) Whether Bureau of Labor Statistics takes the 35 per cent personnel cut recommended for it by the House, but strongly opposed by the Senate.

(3) Whether Labor's Veterans Re-employment Rights Division gets funds to continue operation—or is abolished outright, as recommended by the House.

(4) Whether Federal Security Agency has to take a reduction of approximately 300 employees, as recommended by the House.

To Rural Electrification Administration employees. Approximately 300 proposed new jobs in your agency will be at stake when the Agriculture appropriation bill goes to conference sometime next week. The new positions were recommended by the Senate, but not by the House.

Tangled Business

The tangled business of extra pay for Federal employees outside the continental United States is threatening a peck of trouble for agencies which operate overseas. Congress recently directed President Truman to establish a uniform system of extra pay (up to 25 per cent) for these workers. But here are some of the problems:

1. In Alaska, Federal agencies claim 25 per cent definitely isn't enough. For that reason, Civil Aeronautics Administration and other agencies which have employees there are asking the House Appropriations Committee to approve a bigger differential.

2. Some agencies make a practice of up-grading jobs in remote or difficult overseas spots. For example, they may pay a Grade CAF-7 salary for a job that would be worth only CAF-5 in the continental United States. Other agencies refuse to up-grade overseas jobs. And officials must take this into account in working out the new "uniform" pay system.

3. Some agencies provide housing for employees overseas. Other agencies frequently in the same locality do not provide housing. This is another factor that must be considered before a "uniform" system can be developed.

4. Some agencies provide commissaries, which sell the "necessities" at reduced prices to overseas employees. Others don't.

Listen to Mr. Cramer, Monday thru Friday, 6:25 p. m., WTOP.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
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Mr. Carson	_____
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Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

STATE DEPARTMENT
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*State Dept. Honors
Flournoy on Retirement*

Richard W. Flournoy, Assistant
Legal Adviser for special problems in
the State Department, was honored
today on his retirement after nearly
45 years with the department.
Acting Secretary Robert A. Lovett
gave him a letter of commendation,
signed by Secretary Marshall, at
brief ceremonies in the Secretary's
office.
Mr. Flournoy, who plans to devote
his time to writing, is recognized as
one of the country's foremost au-
thorities on immigration, naturaliza-
tion and nationality.
Gen. Marshall's letter characterized
Mr. Flournoy's representation "of
our country * * * at home and
abroad" as "exemplary."
In replying to the commendation,
Mr. Flournoy said his services would
"always be at the disposal of the
Government." His home is at 111
Leland street, Chevy Chase, Md.

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THE EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Marshall Gets House to Delay Bogota Inquiry

Points Out Investigation Into U. S. Intelligence Work Might Be Harmful

By Raymond J. Blair

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A House subcommittee has agreed to a request by Secretary of State George C. Marshall that it suspend temporarily—in the interest of inter-American unity—its investigation of American intelligence work preceding last month's riots in Bogota, Colombia.

The group, a subcommittee of the House Executive Expenditures Committee, had mapped out a broad inquiry into whether Washington was caught napping when reportedly Communist-inspired riots broke out in Bogota, disrupting the Ninth International Conference of American States.

The subcommittee had planned to summon Secretary Marshall and other State Department and intelligence officials to Capitol Hill to testify on the affair. However, at a recent secret meeting with House Republican and Democratic leaders, Mr. Marshall, it was learned today, asked that the inquiry be hushed up for several months, until the United States can judge what progress the Inter-American Conference made against Communism in Latin America.

The subcommittee, headed by Representative Clarence J. Brown, Republican of Ohio, agreed to do nothing for a period of sixty days dating from the end of the Bogota conference. This would hold off action until late June. Congress by this time will probably have adjourned for the summer.

This delay, Secretary Marshall was reported to have said, will enable the State Department to decide whether the nations attending the Bogota conference "meant what they said" when they adopted unanimously on April 23 a resolution condemning the methods of international Communism.

Secretary Marshall, it was said, feared that the much-publicized investigation might "rock the boat" and hamper efforts of the State Department and the Latin-American nations to fight Communism.

The general suggestion was to pipe down a while to see if we don't accomplish more with honey than with vinegar," one committee member explained. "He asked us not to stir up the animals."

Secretary Marshall, it was also learned, apparently satisfied the subcommittee that there was no serious breakdown in United States intelligence, as has been charged.

Those attending the conference with Secretary Marshall included Representatives Brown, Clare E. Hoffman, Republican of Michigan, and John W. McCormack, Democrat of Massachusetts—members of the subcommittee—as well as Charles A. Eaton, Republican of New Jersey, and Robert B. Chipfield, Republican of Illinois. Mr. Eaton is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Tolson	Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg	Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd	Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen	Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson	Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea	Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon	Mr. Mumford
Mr. Pennington	Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease	Miss Gandy

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Mr. Tolson _____
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 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

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Hamilton Robinson Quits State Dept.

The State Department was in the market today for a successor to Hamilton Robinson as head of its controversial office of controls.

Mr. Robinson, target of congressional criticism for his role in the Department's loyalty program, quit the job last night. State Department sources explained his resignation was entirely voluntary, and first was submitted last November. It was understood Mr. Robinson, a New Yorker, plans to set up private law practice in Washington.

He had been under fire from the American Society of Newspaper Editors for what it regarded as an attempt to impose the "gag rule" on the U. S. press.

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JUN 25 1948

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

FINAL EDITION

DATE 5/22/48

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STATE DEPARTMENT

Ambassador Butler To Be Shifted From Australia to Cuba

Robert Butler, St. Paul shipbuilder and banker who became this country's first Ambassador to Australia nearly two years ago, is being transferred to Cuba, it was learned today.

President Truman is expected to reveal his resignation from the Australian post and send to the Senate his nomination as Ambassador to Cuba soon, possibly today.

The President cleared the way for the transfer late yesterday by announcing the resignation of R. Henry Norweb, career diplomat, as Ambassador to Cuba.

Mr. Norweb resigned to assume "another important post," the White House announcement said. The nature of his new assignment was not disclosed officially. It was understood he is to be made Ambassador to another country in a move that will involve the transfer or retirement of another diplomat.

Mr. Butler has been visiting in the United States for some time. Reports have been current both here and in Australia that he would not return to his post there. For a time there was speculation that he might be made treasurer of the Democratic National Committee.

His appointment as Ambassador to Australia on July 12, 1946, was Mr. Butler's first diplomatic assignment. It coincided with the raising of the status of the American mission in Australia from a Legation to an Embassy.

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THE EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Date: 5/4/48

Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

file

The Dramatic Tale Of Hamilton Robinson

A MAN TO WRITE the great American novel about, or better yet, to be the hero of the great play of the 20th century, is a certain Hamilton Robinson. I have been meaning to write about him for weeks. Tentatively, my title is: "Hamilton Robinson's Crucifixion; or How the Controller Got Controlled."

If I never get to writing the play, since it won't be bought by Hollywood anyway, let me tell you the story here and now. Whether tragedy or comedy, it is the great irony of the current American scene.



Mr. Robinson is 39 years old, since Robinson at the Busbey inquisition and made a and has been a member of the defiant speech about how he had followed the New York Republican Club for Canadian espionage cases; and Czechoslovakia, too, 16 years. His education is some, but all this was going too far, what untypical for an American, of course: first, the Taft School, and then, Princeton, and the Yale Law School, and some special work at Oxford, a travesty of the traditional American justice. But it's not entirely surprising, to find him at a desk in the State Department since last spring, in charge of the Office of Controls.

From all that we know of him so far, neither is it surprising that he has dinner at the Princeton Club, and the Chevy Chase Club. On Christmas, he has the rather pleasant habit of visiting his family and bringing gifts for the children of his relatives, even the children of his second cousins. And he has three second cousins.

HERE THE PLOT quickens—or thickens. Enter another character, Rep. Fred M. Busbey, Republican of Illinois, who made public some startling information about Mr. Hamilton Robinson early in February. Mr. Busbey, you must understand, is anxious to clean the "subversive" out of the State Department. He is not satisfied with the job that Hamilton Robinson himself has done. For example, the firing of 10 State Department employees last summer, without reason and without appeal, was Mr. Robinson's doing.

Well, Busbey discovered that Mr. Robinson has a cousin, a second cousin, who also went to Princeton, it seems, and worked in the Public Affairs division of the State Department until September, 1945, resigning five months before cousin "Mal" got the job.

And it seems that the second cousin, Robert Miller 3rd happened to tour Europe in 1936, and visited Moscow, where he stayed for three years, and met an American girl who happened to be working there, and married her.

It never occurred to Hamilton Robinson that this was especially strange, though it's true she happens to be Jewish, but even this roused no suspicion. Every Christmas he visited the Millers to leave gifts for the children, which is not necessarily a Princeton tradition, but good wholesome Americanism.

Rep. Fred Busbey, however, thought this very strange. And on March 10 at a hearing of the House Committee on Executive Expenditures, he accused Hamilton Robinson of sheltering Communists in the State Department. The Office of Controls, you see, has to be controlled.

OF COURSE, Secretary Marshall came to the defense of Robinson with bitter words about "character assassination," though no such words were ever uttered in defense of the 10 employees whom Robinson fired last summer. And the assistant secretary of state, John E. Peurifoy, sat along.

"I am also quite frankly disturbed by the present tendency to extend the highly questionable theory of 'guilt by association' to lengths that amount to a travesty of the traditional American justice," Peurifoy declared. This speech alone makes me think of writing the play in blank verse.

IT CAME OUT that Robinson, who never suspected his second cousin, had looked up the FBI files on Miller, and was flabbergasted. But even the FBI files didn't convince him, for when Busbey asked about the cousin: "Would you say he is a Communist?" Robinson replied: "Golly, no! I would hate to charge a man with being a Communist from a dinner conversation."

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This is a clipping from Page 8 of the Daily Worker

Date 4-1-48
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

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MAY 27 1948

EX-33

State Department

55 JUN 4 1948

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State Dept. Free Of Reds-Peurifoy

By United Press

Assistant Secretary of State John E. Peurifoy said yesterday he does not believe a single Communist now is on the State department pay roll.

"If I knew of one," said Peurifoy, "he would not be there any later than this afternoon."

Peurifoy testified before a House expenditures subcommittee investigating the department's loyalty program. Members say the loyalty machinery is lagging.

Chairman Taber of the House appropriations committee said

Thursday 12 Communists still are at work in the State department of 14 which he said his committee turned up several weeks ago.

Taber said two have been dismissed.

"I don't believe," Peurifoy told the subcommittee, "that there is a Communist in the State department today."

In reply to a question by Rep. Busbey (R) of Illinois, Peurifoy added, however, that "unfortunately at this time" a federal worker can be a poor security risk without actually being a Communist.

Of the 20,000 workers in the State department, the assistant secretary said, only one-half of 1 per cent have been the object of any criticism. And this group, he added, is not necessarily disloyal.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
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Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
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Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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55 JUN 4 348

Times Herald
Page 2

File 9
200

Demand Probe Of Justice Dept Laxity on Reds

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

WASHINGTON, March 8—

A demand that the Justice Department explain why it suppressed an FBI report naming an important war-time State Department executive as a Communist is to be made in Congress this week.

A number of legislators here are pressing for a thorough probe of the Justice Department and are seeking through various committees to determine how much politics has been involved in the Justice Department's laxity regarding Red agents in government.

QUESTION INACTION.

Particularly, these legislators will demand to know why a special Federal Grand Jury has been sitting for six months in New York and has yet failed to return a single indictment, despite the testimony of more than 200 witnesses who have appeared before this jury.

These witnesses, it was learned, have named more than 50 federal employees, many of them high officials, as implicated in the Soviet espionage network.

Involved in this network, which was set up to steal confidential information from government files, are at least five important present or former State Department officials.

As far back as 1943, the Justice Department, the State Department, and the White House received a FBI report which named one of the State Department's leading brain trusters as a Communist party member.

Despite this report, the State Department official was later promoted and attended the Yalta and Potsdam conferences as a presidential advisor.

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Carson ☒
Mr. Egan ☒
Mr. Gurnea ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Hendon ☒
Mr. Jones ☒
Mr. Leonard ☒
Mr. Pennington ☒
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

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File 5
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New York Journal American

3-8-48

APR 7 1948

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State Department

Shake-up Asked In State Dept.

Rep. Taber of New York, chairman of the powerful House appropriations committee, yesterday asked for a reorganization of the State department, observing that he wonders whether the United States is truly represented by this branch of government.

In a talk on the House floor in discussion of appropriations for State, Commerce and Justice departments, Taber charged that the "incompetence and disloyalty prevalent in the State department are a serious menace to the United States..."

He also criticized the President's loyalty program as being slow in cleaning Communists and other subversives out of the government and mentioned by name two high-ranking State department officials for censure.

Hamilton Robinson, head of the office of controls, Taber said, has "too much control" over operations of the State department and has neglected to take measures necessary to rid the department of subversive employees.

William Treadwell Stone, head of one of the information divisions, "is well known for his lack of capacity," said Taber.

Robinson, he added, is in control of State department personnel and also has the authority of reviewing and stopping issuance of visas and passports.

Continued in employment in the State department, Taber declared, are many Communists and sympathizers, particularly one person holding a high diplomatic post and some employees in the office of international information and cultural affairs, research and intelligence, and cultural relations.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

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60 MAR 19 1948

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Times Herald

Page

MAR 4 1948

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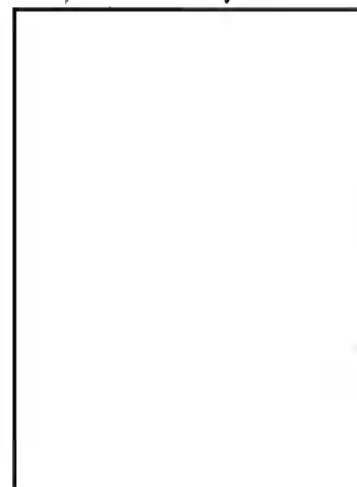
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Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. E.A. Tamm ☒
 Mr. Clegg ☒
 Mr. Coffey ☒
 Mr. Glavin ☒
 Mr. Ladd ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tracy ☒
 Mr. Carson ☒
 Mr. Egan ☒
 Mr. Hendon ☒
 Mr. Pennington ☒
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
 Mr. Nease ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

Spy Scare 'No. 52'

The State Department today is pooh-poohing one of its own private reports that a high U. S. diplomat, identified only as "No. 52," might have helped Russia intercept a confidential White House telegram to Chungking even before it was sent.

But the House Appropriations subcommittee which inquired into the matter believes that "No. 52," a former ranking State Department official, had a hand—possibly an unknowing one—in the deal.



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WASHINGTON NEWS
Page 1

53 APR 24 1948

File 5
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House Group Would Fire 1,700 At State Dept. as Unnecessary

Report Flays Waste of Personnel, Frequent Loss of Important Papers

By JAMES WALTER

Sweeping changes in the State department's personnel setup are expected to result from outspoken criticism in the report of a House appropriations subcommittee. It was learned last night.

The report, picturing most branches of the department as a "Mexican army" in which there are more generals than privates, has recommended a personnel cut of 1,700 as possible without cutting down the output.

Flays Personnel Waste

It flays the "unbelievable" waste of personnel, time and energy consumed in reading and refileing papers, many of which have no connection with the work of the particular branch through which they are routed.

The committee's investigators proposed that the "entire office director level of the department," excepting the offices under the assistant secretary for political affairs and the foreign service office, be eliminated with a saving of \$340,000 a year.

Loose handling of papers and delay in investigating personnel were cited in the report as seriously endangering the security system of the department. Hamilton Robinson, head of security and controls, was denounced by the committee for failure to co-operate with the investigators, and one committee member, Rep. Busbey (R) of Illinois, charged Robinson was unfit to hold his job.

Overlapping Cited

The report stated there is "a strong suspicion" that the present complex overlapping organization "is for the purpose of increasing the number of personnel that can be awarded a title."

"No doubt," the report comments, "it is reasoned that an employee will receive a higher salary classification as the chief of a unit, even though it consists

only of him and a clerk, than he will as just another employee in a larger grouping."

"It was observed," the report states, "that as presently organized, the actual working force represents too small a percentage of the individuals working on a given problem. One or a few individuals may actually perform the work of preparing the paper which represents the solution to the problem. The number of people who will have to review and ponder over the paper is almost beyond belief."

There was a strong indication that many minute alterations are made to the original paper on its journey to the top, apparently to justify the existence of the reviewers."

Many Papers Lost

The report declares a "staggering" number of "action copies" of communications are lost, and comments: "It is ridiculous to worry about the security of files when literally thousands of serials are scattered into regions unknown."

It was pointed out that if the "action copy" is lost, it is impossible to determine whether the necessary action was taken, and declares: "It is also obvious that the supervision cannot be close if no one knows who has the papers."

While denouncing the attitude of Robinson, particularly his refusal to turn over "a loose leaf book, which controlled the security cases," Rep. Stefan (R) of Nebraska, subcommittee chairman, praised the rest of the personnel of the security division for co-operating with the committee.

Busbey said last night he will take Robinson's case to the House floor tomorrow. He said he wants to discuss the State department before the appropriation comes before the House Wednesday, declaring: "I want particularly to discuss the office of controls, headed by Mr. Robinson."

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
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Mr. Gurnea ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Hendon ☒
Mr. Jones ☒
Mr. Leonard ☒
Mr. Pennington ☒
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

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Times Herald
Page 2

State Department

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 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
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 Miss Gandy _____

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G.I.R. 4

Report Is Near On House Probe Of State Dept.

By JAMES WALTER

Results of a congressional probe of low morale, lax security and homosexuality in the State department will be made public within about 10 days, this newspaper learned last night.

The investigation conducted by a special subcommittee of the House appropriations committee already has unearthed cases of at least 108 employees who would not have been hired in personnel supervision and loyalty checks had been exhaustive, a high congressional source stated.

Chairman of the investigating group is Rep. Stefan (R) of Nebraska, who is understood to have picked 12 of the 108 cases as "typical examples of loose security, low morale or homosexuality."

The report of the Stefan subcommittee should be in the hands of Chairman Taber of the House appropriations committee by Feb. 25.

One of those called to testify during the Stefan subcommittee's inquiry into charges of loose security in the department was Hamilton Robinson, who is in charge of security and controls for the agency.

Rep. Busbey (R) of Illinois has charged that Robinson is not qualified for his post. Robinson is scheduled to appear before a subcommittee conducting hearings of executive expenditures later this month.

State Department

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 Times Herald
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Aid to Known Soviet Agents Is Bared in State Department

Investigators Report to Congressional Group
Also Charges 108 Employees With
Drunkenness and Inefficiency.

By EDWARD NELLOR.

Special to THE NEW YORK SUN.

The New York Sun Bureau,
Washington, Feb. 10.

A staff of investigators who last year exposed fraud and corruption in the management of the Federal Public Housing Administration today turned over to a congressional subcommittee detailed reports on inefficiency, low morals, drunkenness and aid furnished to known Soviet agents, on the part of 108 State Department employees. The New York Sun learned here today.

The investigators have submitted their findings on the 108 individuals involved to Representative Karl Stefan (R.-Neb.), who has in turn prepared an overall report for Congress on the findings which is now in the hands of the Government printer. The most flagrant violation of security is case No. 12, in which a Department employee supplied a known Soviet agent with secret material, and was retained as a Federal worker after this fact became known to other officials.

None of the 108 cases are identified by name. A code designation is used in each case in the confidential report submitted to Stefan, although the congressional investigation staff is aware of the identity of the individuals. Many have been discharged from the Department since it became known that the investigation, conducted by FBI trained personnel, was underway.

Reorganization Urged.

The report on certain functions and individuals of the State Department has been approved by the sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee and recommends reorganization of several functions of the department. In one instance the elimination of certain job classifications and the reduction in the

Continued on Page 12

see page 394
of attached memo

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CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. Sun
FEB 10 1948

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AID TO SOVIET BARED IN STATE DEPARTMENT

Continued from Page 1.

number of messengers employed by the department is recommended.

Stefan, who declined to discuss the report for publication at this time, said that he would confirm the existence of such a list, but that it is a policy of the committee not to divulge anything that develops in executive session. He indicated that the subcommittee report is more concerned with the State Department Communists who are still on the pay roll, rather than those who are exposed by the report and have since been fired.

Regarding one case, the report states, "this individual furnished material to a known Soviet espionage agent, as well as having had frequent contacts with known members of the Communist party. This individual was the greatest security risk in the history of the Department." This employee resigned December 13, 1946, without having faced punishment of any type.

Passport Case Revealed

Another case in the investigators' report concerns an individual who applied for a passport to conduct State Department business in a foreign country. The employee was suspected of being a Communist and security officers so advised the employee's superiors. A ruling was made, however, that since the damage had already been done the passport would be granted. The high ranking officer who made the ruling said that the employee should never have been hired in the first place, but no effort to remove the individual from the Federal pay roll was made until the investigators questioned officials about the case.

Lack of proper security measures, looseness of organization within the State Department, duplication of effort and the low morals of some employees is criticized in the report now in the process of preparation. The report also criticizes former State Department employees who have used their State Department contacts to act as agents for foreign countries, not necessarily unfriendly to the United States of these international lobbyists, according to the report, still are retained as department advisors and many have either relatives or friends in high places.

department who aid them in their work in behalf of the foreign nations they represent. This practice should be stopped, the report concludes.

Repercussion Being Felt

Last spring The Sun exposed a similar report by the same investigators on public housing scandals in nine sections of the United States. Repercussions are still being felt. At this time, in San Francisco, the FFHA is being investigated by the California State Legislature, and evidences of fraud, Communism and wasted taxpayers' dollars is being uncovered.

Individuals involved in the latest expose are well known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Several with backgrounds of affiliation with Communist fronts and known Reds are also involved in another Federal investigation underway at this

STATE DEPARTMENT

49 22 4 a

Friendly Alien Kept Out Of City

A Soviet navy spy can get accredited to an atom bomb experiment, under the direction of ADMIRAL W. H. P. BLANDY, famous Delawarean at Bikini, but a Swiss who helped save American lives in prison-like Japan during the war, is refused a transit visa to visit in Wilmington enroute to Mexico City.

There are about 3,100 Soviet citizens on the loose in this country, and we have on our hands a convicted fellow named Eisler who has had his ears pinned back by J. EDGAR HOOVER's testimony, Eisler is running around on bail BUT A FRIEND OF AMERICA CANNOT ENTER WILMINGTON HARBOR.

It has come to our attention that a young Swiss subject, who HELPED SAVE AMERICAN PRISONERS OF THE JAPANESE, has been refused even the courtesy of a transit visa. The fellow has funds of his own, in the United States, and would not become a public charge.

Another case of diplomatic stupidity.

Yet the Department of State wants us to put out twelve billion dollars to influence people in Europe to be our friends. Nonsense, it is, while we on the one hand cater to the Soviets by allowing them access to our shores, yet deny those who are trusted, and who, among the few remaining foreigners are our friends.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
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Mr. Gurnea	
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Mr. Nease	
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THE STAR
Wilmington, Delaware
February 1, 1948

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 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
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Baughman

'Brain Trust' Has Anti-Red Plan

By United Press

The State Department's super-secret "brain trust" for eight months has been carefully planning American moves to counter Russia's tactics and to aid in settling world problems.

Five men are in the "Brain Trust," secret policy planning staff set up by State Secretary George Marshall. He wanted to place U. S. foreign policy on a long-range basis for the first time since 1789.

These five men, altho their average age is only 44, have a total of 95 years' experience in world affairs.

Gen. Marshall conceived the idea of creating a top board on foreign policy planning last February about the time of the Greek-Turkish "crisis." When the Moscow Foreign Ministers Conference failed in April, Gen. Marshall ordered the group to start work immediately.

Since then the group has formulated, developed, co-ordinated, and anticipated foreign policy in 120 meetings. All have been held in strictest secrecy. The only publicly-disclosed problem on which it worked is the Marshall plan. But the initial work on that was finished weeks ago.

Foreign policy of the future is being formulated in an oak-paneled, map-covered room in one of the fifth floor wings of the State Department Building. One of its three doors opens into Secretary Marshall's office.

Only Gen. Marshall and Undersecretary of State Robert A. Lovett give problems to the board. But when business is slack, the staff goes to work on its own initiative.

The "big five" draft their recommendations on the basis of their

long experience in diplomacy, conferences with diplomats, officials of other Government agencies, and leaders in private industrial, educational, and other fields.

Only two of an original half-dozen "thinkers" still are members. They are George F. Kennan, staff chief, a veteran of 22 years in the diplomatic service, and Carlton Savage, staff executive secretary, who has served 21 years in State Department posts.

"Top Thinker" Kennan, 43, is recognized as the "Mr. X," author of U. S. policy to contain Russian expansionism within its present eastern European borders. He has served in Russia and speaks Russian fluently.

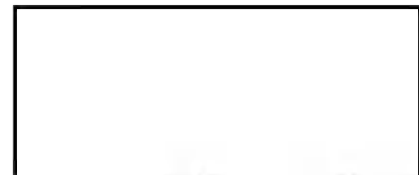
Offices of the other four members are just across the hall from Mr. Kennan's. By Gen. Marshall's order, members are completely removed from the day-to-day problems of diplomacy.

They have few callers other than those giving them information, and they have no permanently assigned experts of any kind. Six carefully-selected women handle secretarial work and documentation.

Besides Messrs. Kennan and Savage, Gen. Marshall's staff is composed of three men who are experts on the Far East, Near East and Africa, and Europe. An unfilled chair is being reserved for an expert on Latin-American affairs.

The other "thinkers," are John P. Davies Jr., who has spent most of his life in the Far East speaks Chinese fluently, and has served for 16 years, including a tour in

Moscow; Henry S. Villard, whose 20 years of service have been spent mainly on Near East and African affairs, and Bernard Guller of Seattle, the newest addition who served 16 years in European and State Department posts before entering private business two years ago.



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EX-57

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

CITY EDITION

DATE 1-19-48

53 FEB 6 1948 314

Leonard Lyons . . .

NEW YORK—Last week President Truman offered the chairmanship of the Civil Aeronautics Board to former Senator Jim Mead of N. Y. This is the post held until recently by Dean Landis, who failed to be redesignated by the President.

The American Broadcasting Co. soon may acquire one of the world's largest recording companies.

J. Edgar Hoover revealed the other night that there isn't a single G-Man working in Europe or in South America. They've been recalled because the State Dept.'s Intelligence Division insists on using its own men. Heretofore there were G-Men working in every American Embassy abroad.

John W. Davis will represent the Kings County Court judges in their legal battle against the District Attorney's practice of handpicking the judges before whom criminal cases are tried. The judges allege that this gives the District Attorney an undue advantage—like a team being allowed to pick its own umpire. Davis will work without a fee.

Robert R. Young's angel in the Alleghany Corp., Allan Kirby, may withdraw his support of the noted industrialist.

Noel Coward visited Teddington-on-Thames with Beatrice Lillie and was persuaded to make a speech there. He turned to Miss Lillie, who shared the platform with him, and said: "Bea, this is the finest spa in the world, and I owe a lot to this place. For when I first came here I hadn't the strength to utter a word. I had scarcely a hair on my head. I couldn't walk across the room and I had to be lifted from my bed. I was born here."

On January 28 Brooklyn College will inaugurate the first course in contract bridge ever presented at an American college. The course, for beginners, is part of the adult education program and reflects the growing importance of bridge as a social asset. Albert A. Astrow has been selected as the course lecturer.

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Egan ☒
Mr. Gurnea ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Pennington ☒
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

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MAY 28 1948

WASHINGTON POST
Page 12-B
JAN 8 1948

by

State Dept. Won't Keep Loyalty Risks

Associated Press

The State department said yesterday it is retaining the right to fire or transfer an employee as a "bad security risk" even though he has been cleared of any disloyalty by President Truman's review board.

Employees accused of disloyalty, nevertheless, will be informed of the nature of the charges and given the right to be represented by counsel. They also will be granted opportunity to establish "affirmatively" their loyalty to the United States, the department said.

Hamilton Robertson, director of the office of controls, outlined the policy in response to a reporter's questions and said his statements were authorized by acting Secretary Lovett.

Robertson said that all cases in which an officer or employee is charged with disloyalty will be referred to the loyalty review board for an advisory recommendation provided the board will accept jurisdiction.

"The State department will accept the recommendation of the loyalty review board insofar as the employee's loyalty is concerned but reserves the right to determine for itself whether or not, for security reasons, the employee is to continue in his old job," Robertson added.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Leonard ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

S. Laughton
R. W. Wall
F. L. Jones
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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JUL 11 1948

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Page 2

State Dept. Won't Keep Loyalty Risks

By Associated Press

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WASH. TIMES HERALD

DEC. 11, 1947

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State Department

State Employees To Learn Charges

Department to Grant Security Hearings But Retain Right to Decide on Firings

The State Department, after 18 days of "careful study," supplied the answers yesterday to questions concerning "the right of appeal of men dismissed in the future for security reasons."

The sum and substance of the replies was:

That any individual hereafter facing such accusations will have the right to learn the nature of the charges against him, the right to representation by counsel and the right to "establish affirmatively his loyalty" to the United States.

But that the department will nevertheless retain the right to dismiss an individual and refuse him reinstatement in the department if, despite the outcome of his hearing, it still believes him a bad "security" risk as far as the department is concerned.

The letter containing the questions was submitted November 21 by Bert Andrews, New York Herald-Tribune reporter, to Hamilton Robinson, director of the office of controls of the State Department.

It was sent as a result of the controversy over the earlier cases of seven men.

These men were dismissed as "potential security risks" without being informed of the charges against them or being allowed to submit a defense. Subsequently, after protests that their civil rights had been violated, they were allowed to resign without prejudice.

One of the questions and the answer are as follows:

"Should the Loyalty Review Board reverse the decision of the State Department in a security case, will the State Department restore the employee to his or her old job?"

Answer: "The State Department will accept the recommendation of the Loyalty Review Board insofar as the employee's loyalty is concerned, but reserves the right to determine for itself whether or not, for security reasons, the employee is to continue in his old job."

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Hearings Requested For Blacklisted Groups

By the United Press

The American Civil Liberties Union yesterday asked President

Truman to arrange hearings for 78 organizations blacklisted as "subversive" by Attorney General Tom Clark "to determine whether they are fairly classified."

It also urged that groups still considered subversive after a "fair hearing" be given a chance to purge themselves of the condition and demonstrate their reform at a later hearing.

In addition the Civil Liberties Union asked the President to give the right of appeal to the Federal Loyalty Review Board to employees

discharged by the State, Army and Navy Departments and the Atomic Energy Commission on security grounds.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Leonard ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

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State Department

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Egan ☒
Mr. Gurnea ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Pennington ☒
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

John
Wall

State Department Gets Resignations of Seven
Resignations of seven former State Department employees discharged as poor security risks were transmitted to the department yesterday by their attorneys.
The seven previously had been refused an opportunity to resign but were terminated without even being advised of details of the charges against them. After publication of the technique used in the dismissals, the State Department announced it would permit the seven to resign. A State Department spokesman said the resignations would be made effective as of the date of the dismissal, about five months ago.
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Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
 Mr. Clegg ☒
 Mr. Coffey ☒
 Mr. Glavin ☒
 Mr. Ladd ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
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7 State Dept. 'Security Risks' Still Haven't Quit

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Seven 'Security Risks' Still Haven't Quit

By JOHN CRAMER

Despite all the furor over the cases of those seven State Department employees recently fired as security risks, none has yet taken advantage of State Department's offer to withdraw the firings, and let them resign without prejudice.

The offer was made three weeks ago, after State had been subjected to a barrage of criticism for the firings. But so far, not one of the seven has accepted.

Department officials say they are completely "baffled" by this new turn in the case. It is a new turn.

They point out that the seven employees themselves, thru their attorneys, requested that they be permitted to resign. After State acceded to the request, the attorneys sent a "thank you" letter to the Department.

The seven employees, incidentally, are not to be confused with three other cases involving employees who likewise were offered the chance to resign—and did accept.

Re-Opened

The main 17th entrance of the old State Department building, closed since 1940, has been reopened to use . . . To Maritime Commission Employees: Your officials deny reports that Maritime is planning ask Congress for a huge appropriation to build ultra-modern new passenger ships, as recommended by the President's Committee on Merchant Marine. The appropriation will be requested, officials say, only if the initiative comes from Mr. Truman. And that's unlikely in view of the heavy drain which the Marshall plan will place on the nation's steel supply . . . Veterans Administration's Construction Branch has openings for about 15 engineers and architects excellent salaries . . . And VA's class of 1917—employees and former employees who were appointed that year—have planned a dinner for Dec. 15 at the Mayflower. The group, which now numbers about 80, held a similar get-together in 1942.

The Record

Altho he's not a Cabinet member,



Mr. Cramer

Maj. Gen. Philip Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, last week completed his sixth year of attending Cabinet meetings, a record which tops that of any "official" member. . . . Ex-President Herbert Hoover's new nonpartisan commission on Government reorganization is considering a proposal for major revision of Government's budget-making process. Under it, Congress would grant lump-sum appropriations to Federal agencies—thereby eliminating the present highly involved system whereby the funds of most agencies are carefully earmarked for specific projects, and, in some cases, even for specific jobs. . . . Another proposal before the Hoover commission: That Budget Bureau be transferred out of the so-called Executive (White House)

Offices, and be placed back under the Treasury Department, as it was in pre-New Deal days.

The Merry-Go-Round

The annual merry-go-round of Government budget hearings—hearings which will largely decide the cost of Government and the number of Federal employees for the 12 months starting next July 1—got under way yesterday before hard-boiled Rep. John Taber's House Appropriations Committee. First agencies to appear were three very small ones from the so-called independent offices group—the Executive Mansion and grounds, the National Capital Housing Authority, and the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin. Later in the week

the committee hopes to get down to work on the budget of at least one larger agency, the General Accounting Office . . . And a special Senate Civil Service sub-committee headed by Sen. Ralph Flanders (R-Vt.) will meet Thursday (instead of Wednesday as originally planned) to discuss legislation to raise the long-standing \$10,000 limit on Government executive pay. It's a good bet that the sub-committee, at least, will vote to raise the limit. But whether the full Civil Service Committee will go along is still anybody's guess.

Washington Story

The District Sentinel, published by the D. C. Department of the American Federation of Government Employees, says it can't vouch for

this one, but tells it anyway:

"The Washington Biological Survey has changed the wording of the metal bands used to 'ring' birds released in connection with its researches into American bird life. It now reads: 'Notify Fish and Wild Life Services, Washington, D. C.'"

"The old inscription was the abbreviated: 'Wash. Biol. Surv.' and the change was made after an Alberta farmer sent in a complaint to the U. S. Government.

"Dear Sirs," he wrote, "I shot one of your pet crows the other day and did what you said to do. I washed it and bled it and served it. It was terrible. You should stop trying to fool the people with things like this."

Listen to Mr. Cramer, Monday thru Friday, 6:25 p. m., WTOP

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